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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 3, 1863. [NO. 2409.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $4 00 per annum, paid in advance.
Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $6 00.
Advertisements inserted for $1 per square of 16 lines for the first, and 50 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half square (8 lines) 60 cents for the first and 30 cents for each succeeding insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FROM THE 26TH.—Capt. Jas. D. McIver, sending us the casualties in his company already published as sent by Lieut. McGilvary, writes:—

NEAR BUNKER HILL, July 20.

* * * Men never died more gallantly: they did their whole duty: they fell with their faces to the savage foe. The dead were buried with as much care as circumstances would allow.

The main body of the army is between Martinsburg and Winchester.

Gen. Pettigrew died a few days since. A better man and a more complete gentleman never died. His death is deeply lamented by all. Well may the whole country mourn the death of such a great and good man. Our Division (Heth's) was covering the retreat across the Potomac, when we were unexpectedly attacked by a heavy force. In this engagement Gen. P. received a death wound. He shot the miserable yankee who shot him, and did not die unavenged. But his life is worth more than the whole yankee nation.

No news of any move by either army has been made known to us in the last few days.

Capt. McI's report adds to the list of killed Private J S Brown, before reported wounded.

Of wounded since ascertained to be in the enemy's hands he reports Privates A B Fry, T Fry, C C Harrison, J A Medlin, W McKinnon, Lindsay Stutts.

Of wounded not heretofore reported he reports: Privates A McNeill, shoulder, slight; B B Moore, prisoner; C C Roberts, stomach slight; Jesse P Seawell, arm; J P Tysor and J T Warwick, jarred by shells; H Williams, side, slight; A M D Williamson, hip slight.

BUNKER HILL, VA., July 18.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: For the benefit of the friends and relatives of the "Carolina Boys," Co. K, 38th Reg't, N. C. T., you will please insert through your columns the following list of Casualties which occurred during the late battles of Gettysburg on the 1st and 3d of July:

On the 1st July.—Killed: Corpls G H McNeill, and D A McDougald, Private Daniel McDuffie. Wounded: Sgt D C McCaskill mortally, (died the 4th.) Wounded and still surviving: Lt Jno S Ray foot amputated, A Arnett shot in thigh; Duncan Black knee, severely; Jno McGill body, mortally; N Haley arm; Jos Phillips leg.

July 3d.—Wounded: Duncan McDuffie arm. Missing: W H McPhaul, J A J McArthur.

July 15th, below Williamsport, Md.—Missing: Lt H A McDonald, Sgt D McMillan, Privates R J Harrison, H A Priest, A McDiarmid, D K Campbell, D J Monroe.

D. A. MONROE, Capt.

23d Regiment N. C. T.

Field and Staff.—Killed: Adjt J B French. Wounded: Col D H Christie severely in back, Lt Col R D Johnston severely in face; Maj C C Blacknall severely in face. [Since this list was made out Col. Christie is reported dead.]

A—Killed: Wm Lee, A P Rushing. Severely wounded: Sgt Jno Richardson, Peter Earnhardt, W Birmingham, F Bowers, J Mull, T Talton. Slightly wounded: Lt Jas Crowder, Thos Phillips, (Sgt C C Kirby, Jno Grady, Thos Lockhart were wounded and captured.) Missing: Lt S T Wright, Sgt Jos Crowder, M H Allen, J L Punch, R B Myers, J Billingsly, J Horne, T Rorie, R M Hop, J Young, H W King, J Gulledge, J Gaddy.

B—Killed: Sgts W D Carpenter and M Ramseur, Corp M Hoke, Jno Seagle, Geo Seagle, M Rudasil, L Houser, A White, N Kisler. Severely wounded: H Campbell, F Keener. Slightly wounded: Levi Finger. Missing: Lt M H Shuford, Sgts A S Carpenter, A J Seagle, M Turbyfill, Corps D Hoke and P Shuford, J Hull, H Sims, W H Harrison, J G White, L Wilson, D Lutz.

C—Killed: W P Wallace, R Boyd, W R Lefler. Severely wounded: Sgt S H Maner, R T Ary, T Bowden, W Robinson, J H Campbell, J S Robinson. Slightly wounded: Lieut A F Saunders, Corp J M Lilly, Lewis Parker, A Green. Missing: Lt Jere Coggin, Sgt R I Mills, Corps J Hearn and C Green, J Pennell, J M Heathcock, T Tucker, T Hall, G W Hall, B F Harris.

D—Killed: D Cole, R Webb. Severely wounded: Lt J H Chappell, Sgt W N Gibson, A F Maloch, J Eller, W Gilbert. Slightly wounded: Corp C P Powell, H J Carr, D Bennoist, A Sandford. Missing: Sgts P Mason, J G McKethan and W C Covington, Corp W Dawkins, M McKinnon, J Bennoist, G Talbot, H McLean.

E—Killed: Sgt M A Coley, Corp A M Grissom, G W Callifor, T Y Vaughn, S Williams. Severely wounded: Capt A D Pierce, sgt R M Estes, Corpls J H Rowland and J M Heflin, T Mason, W J Rogers, J G Ferrill, Zack Lyon, J Bartholmew, W J Wilkins, W M Holder. Slightly wounded: W T Sandford, G H Perry, J W Perry, R M Paschall, J F Burchett, N T Green, John Goss. Missing: Sgt E L Fleming, C Clarke, S E Evans, H C Russell, Jno Veasey.

F—Killed: Corps Esley Reinhardt and W P Martin, A Reinhardt, C Cline, A Bolch. Severely wounded: Corpl Lewis Lutz, D Ramsey, W D Shell, T Hefner, M I Icenhour, Eli Loftin. Slightly wounded: Sergt W T Warlick, J Dutz. Missing: Capt M L Melton, Sgt W L Killian, A A Shuford, Corp W P Dellinger, A F Helton, A Sigmon, D Suiter, W H Sherrill, H Belch, S Shuford, D Workman, T Beattie, D Gross, G Johnston, G Garratt, W F Killian, F Kink, Wiley Riggs.

G—Killed: Lt C W Champion, —— Stuart. Severely Wounded: Henry Clark. Slightly wounded: Sgt E A Fuller, W Hinton, A Bailey, J K P Harris, G A Dement, T M Thompson, W Falkner. Missing: Sergt F Vaughn, M W Holmes, Corpl J T Stone, E G Cheatham, C J Bobbitt, A Falkner, J Harris, W Harris, G Falkner, J Orrill, T J Short, W Harp, R A Turner.

H—Killed: D W Ford, D L Long, E Kiser, J C Adams, Jno Frick, W F Scarlett. Severely wounded: Sergt J W Stowe, Corpl L Torrence, H M Wallace, S Eller, J L McLure, G W Jarratt. Slightly wounded: Jas H Brison. Missing: Capt H G Turner, Lt J M Kendrick, Sgts J A Paine, J L Stowe, Corpl D L Glenn, J Ramsey, J E Wyatt, A Lyall, W Grier, B F Herron.

I—Killed: Capt Geo T Baskerville, Corpl W Wilkerson, D C Deyd, Robt Blackwell, Henry Wildurn. Severely wounded: Lt J D Knott, Sgt R I Stone, Corpl T B Morgan, A Clack, A West, J Sandford, M Eaker. Slightly wounded: H West, Thos Frazier. Missing: Sgt R V Chandler, R Wade, D Lynch, J B Horwood, J W Beal, S Wilson, J Blackwell, D Overby, Robt Jones.

K—Killed: Lt W M Munday, Corpls H Little, E P Lockman, B Hager, J T Thompsen, J M Mullis. Severely wounded: Sgts G S Dellinger, T H Proctor, S Q Hager, J H White, F W Turbyfill, P L Rendleman. Missing: Capt W H Johnston, Lieut J A Caldwell, Sgt M M Gabriel, Corpl A A Gabriel and J H Johnston, A Alonzo Gabriel, J W Burch, J A Killian, A Hoover, T Shelton, H S Hunter.

Total killed 46, wounded 92, missing 109.

Thirty-Third Reg't in Crossing Potomac River as Rear Guard of the Army.

A—Wounded: Jos A Barrett, missing. Missing: D Heintzelman, J Murphy, J Dearman.
D—Missing: Lauchlin Oliver
I—Wounded: Chas Rothrock. Missing: W Griffin, H Long.
G—Wounded: A Shore severely and missing: Missing: H C Shive, F Cook.
E—Missing: P Hare, J Hare, H Frawick.
B—Wounded: Lt E Price. Missing: B Braswell, B F Andrews.

FORT CASWELL, N. C., July 24.

Editors Observer: In your issue of 20th inst., a correspondent from Fort Fisher, in writing about the wreck of the steamer Kate of London, on Bald Head beach, made some errors, which with your consent, I will correct. I would not detract from Col. Lamb, the Fort Fisher officers, or boys, (as your correspondent calls them,) one iota; they are doubtless gallant men and will when called upon do their whole duty. But they should not forget their companions in arms, when writing of their gallant exploits. The Fisher boys were not the only ones that endured a hot fatiguing march under the fire of the enemy. Lt. Mosely and detachment, with Whitworth gun from Caswell, stood the fire of six blockading vessels until he drove them off, many times striking them. His gun carriage, mules, harness, and gun, show that the enemy were in easy range, and their fire well directed. Thanks to a kind Providence no man was hurt. Lt. E. L. Faison, and not Capt. Barnes, commanded the infantry from Caswell.

It was not the first trip of the Steamer Kate.

Col Lamb did not board the ship until after she was boarded by volunteers from Smithville and Caswell, who extinguished the fire and threw overboard part of the powder left there by the yankees for the purpose of blowing up the ship.

It will be observed that Col Lamb had the assistance of Lt. Mosely from Caswell and his Whitworth to drive off the enemy. As I think it worthy to be spoken of, I will mention the names of those privates who volunteered to go on board the ship when on fire, with good reason to believe that she was mined, liable to blow up at any moment. In the crisis Col. Lamb called for volunteers: John McNair of Co. A, 34th Reg't, at that time attached to Lt Mosely's gun; Ames LaBounty of Capt. Barnes's Co., stationed at Smithville; Serg't J. J. Judge of Co. F, 36th Reg't, stationed at Caswell. These are the men that did the most important service; they removed the powder and extinguished the fire. I set these facts before the public that Caswell men and officers may have justice done them, not as I said to detract anything from Fisher. They are gallant men.

JUSTICE.

☞ Some one has sent us from Wilmington a marriage notice without signature. Of course it is not published. This notice is to inform the writer that he can have the $1 which he sent, on application.

Conscript Office,
CAMP HOLMES, July 25th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO COLONELS OF Militia and to all concerned, that the first paragraph of General Orders, No. 14, issued from this office must not be construed as applying to any person exempted as the owner or overseer of (20) negroes under the Exemption Act, approved Oct. 11th, 1862, as so much of said act as relates to exemptions of owners and overseers of 20 negroes has been repealed by an act approved May 1st, 1863.

To claim exemption as an overseer of 20 negroes, persons must comply with all the conditions of said act hereto annexed.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT. Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant.

Confederate States of America,
BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION.
Richmond, Va., May 14, 1863.

THE following Act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned.

AN ACT TO REPEAL CERTAIN CLAUSES OF AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN PERSONS FROM MILITARY SERVICE, ETC., APPROVED 11TH OCT., 1862.

"1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That so much of the act approved October 11th, 1862, as exempts from military service, 'one person, either as agent, owner or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and in States having no such law, one person, as agent, owner or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service,' and also the following clause of said act, to-wit: 'and furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes, on two or more plantations, within five miles of each other; and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations, be and are hereby repealed.

"2. For the police and management of slaves there shall be exempted one person on each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, a person of unsound mind, a *feme sole*, or a person absent from home in the military or naval service of the Confederacy, on which there are twenty or more slaves: *provided* the person so exempted was employed and acting as an overseer previous to the 16th of April, 1862, and there is no white male adult on said farm or plantation who is not liable to military duty; which fact shall be verified by the affidavits of said person and two respectable citizens, and shall be filed with the enrolling officer: *and provided* the owner of such farm or plantation, his agent or legal representative, shall make affidavit and deliver the same to the enrolling officer, that after diligent effort no overseer can be procured for such farm or plantation not liable to military duty: *provided further*, that this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which the negroes have been placed by division from any other farm or plantation, since the 11th day of October 1862: *provided further*, that for every person exempted as aforesaid, and during the period of such exemption, there shall be paid annually into the public treasury by the owners of such slaves the sum of five hundred dollars.

"3. Such other persons shall be exempted as the President shall be satisfied ought to be exempted, in districts of country deprived of white or slave labor indispensable to the production of grain or provisions, necessary for the support of the population remaining at home, and also on account of justice, equity and necessity.

"4. In addition to the State officers exempted by the act of October 11th, 1862, there shall also be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the government and laws thereof: but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall, by law, exempt them from military duty in the provisional army of the Confederate States.

[Approved May 1, 1863.]

G. J. RAINS,
Brigadier General and Superintendent.

Register, Progress, Standard, Western Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman and Asheville News, copy one week with this paragraph.

July 27, 1863 50-1w

NOTICE.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the following times and places, for the purpose of Registering the names and receiving the Taxes due from all persons embraced in the 5th Section of the Tax Act of the Confederate States, and also to procure returns of all other property the Taxes of which shall hereafter become due, as provided for in said Act, viz:

At Alfordsville, on Monday, August 3d, 1863.
At Thompson's on Tuesday, August 4th, 1863.
At Whitehouse on Wednesday, Aug. 5th.
At Sterling's Mills on Thursday, Aug. 6th.
At Sealey's on Friday, Aug. 7th.
At Back Swamp on Saturday, Aug. 8th.
At Lumberton on Tuesday, Aug. 11th.
At Wishart's on Wednesday, Aug. 12th.

Punctual attention is required as there are heavy penalties on those who neglect to list their property.

ALEX. McMILLAN, District Collector.

July 15, 1863. 49*2t

$50 REWARD.

TYSON CAGLE, a private in Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. T., was detailed home for the purpose of purchasing a horse and instead of purchasing took my MARE on the night of the 7th of July. She is a bright bay, with black legs, a small star on her forehead, both shoulders hurt by the harness, 8 years old last spring. I will pay the above reward of Fifty dollars for information that will cause me to get said Mare. It is thought that he has made his way back to his Company with said mare. I hope the officials will not allow such property used in the Confederate service. My address is Auman's Hill, Montgomery Co., N. C.

JOHN HUSSEY.

July 20. 49*3pd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1863.

REPORTED YANKEE ADVANCE.—On Tuesday we received news of a reported advance of the yankees from Newbern and Washington, supposed to be towards Weldon. We have nothing farther or later, and are therefore inclined to doubt the report, though it may be true. The late raid to Rocky Mount was not so successful as some of them have been, though more so than people in that section appear to think it ought to have been.

In Ohio, Morgan, who has several times been captured, according to the lying yankee accounts, appears by their own accounts to be still engaged in destroying yankee property, even within ten miles of Cincinnati.

A PROPER MOVEMENT.—The citizens of Wayne county, at a public meeting held in Goldsboro' on the 25th inst., appointed committees in the several Captains' districts to procure the enrollment of all persons not in service and not subject to military duty, to be prepared to repel any raid that may be made upon that county.

This movement in Wayne is worthy of imitation in Fayetteville and Cumberland, and indeed in all the counties of the Eastern part of the State. When the yankees were at Warsaw a few weeks ago, the citizens of this town and county, and of Robeson, and perhaps a few from other counties, promptly assembled to defend their homes; but they would have felt far more confidence in themselves if they had been properly organized and drilled.

We are requested to propose, and we do it with an earnest recommendation, that all persons in and about Fayetteville, capable of bearing arms, shall forthwith form themselves into companies, and close their stores, &c. at 5 o'clock every afternoon for drill. It is believed that several companies of reliable soldiers may thus be added to the several companies already formed among the employees at the Arsenal, and the companies of Regulars there; so that a battalion, or even a regiment, may be formed. Should they need instructers in drill, we are authorized to say that the experienced officers and non-commissioned officers at the Arsenal will very cheerfully and gladly give their services. Arms will be furnished to them.

Provision has been made by the War Department for so far receiving into the service all persons not liable to conscription as to bring them, if captured, under the class of prisoners of war, and to extend to them all the protection of the government.

Come forward, citizens! and be prepared to defend your homes and property!

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.—A friend in the Western part of the State, writing to us on business, adds:

"I look upon the "leaders" in the Richmond Enquirer of the 17th and 18th as alarming in the highest degree—alarming because of the source from which they emanate, the Enquirer being the organ of the Administration. I hope you will take the bull by the horns at once, lest he gore us to death. I allude to the proposition to make the President a *military dictator*—to invest him with supreme *unbridled* power. I should like to see one of your old-fashioned editorials on the subject."

We have pleasure in informing our friend and others similarly impressed, that the Enquirer a good while ago ceased to be the organ of the Administration. There has been no formal announcement of the fact, but the evidences are unmistakeable that the Sentinel has superseded the Enquirer in that confidential relation to the Administration, if such a relation may be said to exist at all. So far is the Enquirer from being the organ, that it has had occasion to complain that official information has been furnished to all the other Richmond papers, of all political views, and withheld from it, the Enquirer.

We noticed the extraordinary articles referred to, and briefly condemned them; but did not think them of sufficient importance, in the altered relation of the Enquirer towards the Administration, to dwell at length upon them.

It is vastly to the credit of the Administration that it has discarded the Enquirer, for really that paper could scarcely do more harm than it does to the Confederate cause if it were in the pay of Lincoln and Seward.

CROAKERS.—There are some men in every community who indulge in a propensity for croaking whenever the Confederacy suffers a reverse. They are not content with indulging to themselves their own faint-heart notions, but must inflict them upon everybody else that will listen to them. This has different effects upon different people. Some cannot hear despondent views without being affected with like views, and with such a good deal of mischief is done to the cause. But there are others, possessing a proper degree of firmness, of confidence in the justice of our cause, and of faith in a Providence that orders all things, with whom the only effect of such croaking is to inspire a hearty contempt for the croakers.

We would suggest a remedy for the troubles of that sort of people. If things look dark in their eyes in consequence of the fall of Vicksburg or the failure of Lee's expedition to accomplish all that was hoped from it, it shows that we want more men in the army. Let croakers shoulder their muskets and fall in, and the army would be so strengthened, in numbers at least, as to frighten the yankees and enable us to regain what we have lost.

We fear that the Southern people are exhibiting a trait of character inferior to that of the yankees. *They* have stood up manfully under reverse after reverse, and have again and again brought their defeated armies to the battle field, with a conviction that they were again and again to be defeated. Too many Southern people, on the contrary, are despondent after any reverse. They seem to think that because one field is lost, all is lost. This is happily not the feeling of the army or of the government. It is not the feeling of any true man, worthy to be called a man. Men leave that sort of feeling to women and children, and even most of these will be disposed to resent the comparison.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The Wilmington Journal some ten days ago asserted as of its own knowledge, that "there is an organized movement on foot to control the Congressional elections in all the districts" in this State, in favor of "re construction—submission."

A week ago we called upon the Journal to state the facts thus said to be within its own knowledge, particularly as to this District. The following is the nearest approach to a response that the Journal has made:—

"Lieut. T. C. Fuller, of Starr's Battery, whose name has been mentioned, we believe, in connection with the Congressional election in this District, requests us to state that, at all times and under all circumstances, he is opposed to any reconciliation which would unite the Southern Confederacy to the Northern (so-called U. S.) Government. We take pleasure in making this statement, as a matter of justice to Lieut. Fuller."

The only other candidate that we have heard of in this district is Col. O. P. Meares. We suppose the Journal did not allude to him as connected with the "organized movement"?

Death of Hon. W. L. Yancey.—MONTGOMERY, July 27.—Hon W L Yancey died to-day, after an illness of 4 weeks, from the effects of kidney disease.

THE EXEMPTION LAWS.—The President's call for conscripts between 40 and 45 has caused a considerable demand for the Exemption Laws, and we have been repeatedly requested to republish them. Accordingly, we copy both the laws now in force. Congress has passed three laws of Exemption; but the first, passed April 21st 1862, was repealed by the second, passed October 11th 1862, and the third, (published in Col. Mallett's advertisement,) amends the second. The two we now publish are all that are in force.

THE MILITARY EXEMPTION ACT.

A Bill to exempt certain persons from military service, and to repeal the act entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the army of the Confederate States," approved the 21st of April 1862.

Invalids, Officers of Government, Clerks, etc.

1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility, under the rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, the Vice President of the Confederate States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State governments, including postmasters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmaster-General, and now employed, and excluding all other postmasters, their assistants and clerks; and, except such State officers as the several States may have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to militia duty; the members of both Houses of Congress of the Confederate States, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and State governments, authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees.

Volunteer Troops.

All volunteer troops heretofore raised by any State since the passage of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16th, 1862, while such troops shall be in active service under State authority, provided that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue of said act of April 16th, 1862.

Transportation and Telegraph Companies.

All pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service; the president, superintendents, conductors, treasurers, chief clerks, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of railroad companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies not to exceed four in number at any locality but that at the seat of government of the Confederate States; the presidents, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerk and mechanics in the active service and employment of all companies in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats, and engineers thereon employed.

Editors, Printers and Preachers.

One editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of the sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties.

Religious Non-Combatants.

All persons who have been and now are members of the Society of Friends and the Association of Dunkards, Nazarenes, and Mennonists, in regular membership in their respective denominations, provided members of the Society of Friends, Nazarenes, Mennonists, and Dunkards, shall furnish substitutes, or pay a tax of $500 each into the public Treasury.

Physicians.

All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been in actual practice of their profession.

Shoemakers, Tanners, etc.

All shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, millers and their engineers, millwrights, skilled and actually employed at their regular vocation in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public and whilst so actually employed; provided said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time as their regular vocation in one of the above trades, which affidavit shall only be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated.

A Proviso against Extortion.

Provided further, That the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment not connected with the public service, shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of such exempts, or of the companies and establishments with which they are connected, shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five *per centum* upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it is further provided that if the proprietor of any such manufacturing establishment shall be shown upon evidence to be submitted to and judged of by the Secretary of War to have violated, or in any manner evaded, the true intent and spirit of the foregoing proviso, the exemptions therein granted shall no longer be extended to them, superintendents or operatives in said establishments, but they, and each and every one of them, shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Confederate army, and shall in no event be again exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishments or employments therein.

Hospitals, Asylums, etc.

All superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular physicians, nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb, and blind. In each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary.

Wool, Cotton, and Paper Manufacturers.

Superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, provided the profits of such establishments shall not exceed seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisions herein contained as are hereinbefore provided, in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments.

Educational Exemptions.

All presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools and theological seminaries who have been regularly engaged as such for two years preceding the passage of this act.

Artisans Employed on "Government Work."

All artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishment of the government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof as necessary for such establishment; also all artisans, mechanics, and employees in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, saddles, harness, and army supplies, provided that the chief of the ordnance bureau, or some ordnance officer authorised by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishment; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms or ordnance of any kind by the several States; or by contractors to furnish the same to the several State governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gunboats, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public defence under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, managers, mechanics and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt, to the extent of twenty bushels per day, and of lead and iron, and all persons engaged in making charcoal for making pig and bar iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners, and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State, or in works employed in the production of iron for the Confederate States.

Stock Raisers.

One male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 500 head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock, provided there is no white male adult not liable to do military duty engaged with such person in raising said stock.

Overseers on Plantations.

To secure the proper police of the country, one person either as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service, and in States having no such law one person, as agent, owner, or overseer on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations, within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations.

Special Exemptions.

Also, a regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas for the frontier defence, now in the service of said State, while in such service; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied on account of justice, equity, or necessity, ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States; provided, that the exemptions herein above enumerated shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

SEC. 2. That the act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from enrolment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st April 1862, is hereby repealed.

THE POSITIONS OF THE STANDARD AND GOV. VANCE.—In an article replying to the Richmond Sentinel, the last Standard says:—

"So far as Gov. Vance is concerned, it is proper that we should state that he is not responsible for the course of the Standard. The Standard is an independent Conservative paper, and is not the organ of either Presidents, Governors, or Generals. It is due to Gov. Vance himself, as well as to the Standard, that we should state that he does not agree with us in our views on the subject of peace. He is as anxious as we are to see an honorable peace established at as early a day as possible; but he regards peace movements among ourselves, with no overtures of the kind from the North, as premature and injudicious. That he is honest and patriotic in these views we have no doubt. *Our* views are well known to our readers. * * * These views of ours may be erroneous, but they are honestly entertained. They do not separate us from Gov. Vance, for both of us hold that we cannot cease to fight as long as we are invaded; and both of us hold that liberty among ourselves must be maintained while we are fighting for it against a common enemy, and that the rights and interests of North Carolina as one of the Confederate States, must be upheld and respected at all hazards."

The Wilmington Journal of yesterday (received by Steamer just as we go to press,) evades a contradiction of the yankee story to which it gave currency, that Gov. Graham was the author of an elaborate article in a late Raleigh Standard asserting the right of the United States to enforce obedience, &c. We hoped to give it pleasure by assuring it of what we happened to know, that Gov. Graham was not the author, and that such a position is at variance with Gov. Graham's whole course. But the Journal seems to be content that the unfounded and injurious yankee imputation shall rest upon Gov. Graham, though it says it had itself conceived the idea that the article was written by B. F. Moore, Esq. It was not written by either Gov. Graham or Mr. Moore.

CHARLESTON.—A letter from Charleston, dated 27th July, says:—

"Our people are much more confident of saving Charleston than they were a fortnight since. I think we have enough of men to do the fighting; but a siege is to be determined by the vigor and science of the assault."

The writer speaks of the "great gallantry" of the 51st N. C. Reg't, Col. McKethan, in the Morris' Island fight, and mentions his having visited several of the wounded in the hospitals.

LOSS BY LIGHTNING.—We regret to learn that during the storm of Tuesday afternoon last, the stable of Mr. Alex. McPherson was struck by lightning, a very valuable horse killed, and the stable and a quantity of oats burnt.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE AFRICAN.—The N. C. Presbyterian learns that "Uncle Moreau," a well known negro slave belonging to Gen. James Owen of Wilmington, died a few weeks since at the residence of H. W. Guion, Esq., in Bladen county. He was about 93 years of age, a devout member of the Presbyterian church, and a constant reader of the Bible in the Arabic language.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, on the morning of the 23d, by Rev. B. F. Marable, Rev. J. D. HUFHAM, of Raleigh, to Miss MARY A., daughter of Col. Thomas I. Faison, of Sampson.

DIED,

In Montgomery county, 14th July, WM. McRAE, aged about 40, leaving a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

In Richmond county, June 23d, JOHN McFADYEN, in his 62d year, a native of Islay Island, Scotland.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the residence of Mr. Buchanan, in Martinsburg, Va., on the 14th inst., of wounds received on the 3d at Gettysburg, N. Collin Hughes, Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Pettigrew, aged 23 years.

At Richmond, in the 1st Ga. hospital, 19th May, Wm. Augustus Henderson, in his 19th year, a member of Co. C, 37th Reg't.

In hospital at Kinston, May 26th, D. P. Caldwell, of Co. H, 35th Reg't.

Near Guinea Station, 26th May, D. R. McInnis, in his 26th year, member of "The Richmond Boys," Co. E, 38th Reg't.

In hospital at Richmond, 2d May, Thomas Pinkney Houpe, of Iredell, N. C.

Conscript Office,
CAMP HOLMES, July 25, 1863.

THE following notice is hereby published for the information of all concerned.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT, Comd't of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjt.

NOTICE.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, VA., July 21, 1863.

TO answer numerous inquiries, and to correct errors not uncommon, the following notice is published to all concerned:

1. Under the recent call of the President, extending the conscript age, all substitutions have ceased to be valid if the substitute be less than 45 years old and is not otherwise exempt by law.

II. Membership, unless as an officer duly accepted by the War Department, of local organizations for home defence or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service; neither does service in the militia, unless in case of officers actually in commission who have duly qualified.

III. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute will become liable in his own person whenever the services of the substitute are lost to the Government from any cause other than the casualties of war.

IV. Applications for exemption, on any ground whatever, must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to higher authority, with report of the facts. All such addressed direct to higher authority will necessarily and invariably be referred back for local examination and report; and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers will be forwarded by them for hearing, when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.

V. Commandants of Conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

G. W. LAY, Lt. Col., A. A. G.,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

Register, Progress, Standard, Western Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Salisbury Watchman and Asheville News, copy until 20th August next with this paragraph.

July 27, 1863. 50-12t

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 25th have reached Richmond and Petersburg. The mails have failed, and we can only endeavor to make sense out of the telegraphic accounts sent from those cities:—

England and the Yankees.—A correspondence is published between Earl Russel and Mr. Seward relative to the seizure of the Will. Owen by the U. S ship Montgomery. The British Government, dissatisfied with the decision of the Prize Court, was of opinion that some compensation should be granted to the owners. Seward replied that the owners might carry the case to the Court of Appeals. Russell expressed his regret at this answer, and hoped that Seward would reconsider the matter, as the case was proved so clear an instance of seizures. Seward, in a long reply, says that it is not incumbent on the part of the United States to withdraw their confidence from that Judicial tribunal. The London Times is glad that Seward's peevish letter was not replied to.

The N Y Herald of the 25th contains a lengthy dispatch from Washington, of which the following is the substance: "It is now admitted by the most sanguine members of the Administration that never were our foreign relations in so menacing a state. England, so the official advices indicate, is determined to furnish the South with an iron clad navy; and it is equally certain that the Emperor of France has made up his mind definitely to interfere in our domestic affairs. The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson and the rebel defeat at Gettysburg, will not, it is believed by the most sanguine friends of the Administration, alter the character of the action France and England are determined to adopt. On the contrary, the moment there is a danger of the North overpowering the South, intervention will be tried to compel a separation upon which England and France are determined—England to cripple the power of this great Republic—France to preserve its dominion in Mexico.

"With these indications before them, Seward and the President are convinced that this is the most critical time, as far as regards our relations with foreign powers, since the commencement of the war. From what I hear I am inclined to believe that *measures are now on foot to put an end to the war*. It is not impossible that we may see a sudden change of parties next month."

Gen. Morgan Still Plundering the Yankees.—A telegram dated Cincinnati, July 24th says that Morgan crossed the Central Ohio Rail Road at Campbell's this morning, closely pursued by Gen. Shackleford. The depot was burnt and some track torn up. At nine o'clock he reached Gurnsey, and did a great deal of damage, plundering, &c. When last heard from Morgan was at Wincher, moving towards Stubenville in the direction of the rail road.

Lee's and Meade's Armies.—The Washington evening papers of Friday say that both armies are in active motion, and that Lee's communication with Richmond is at the mercy of Meade, and that a battle may be fought at any moment.

Navigation of the Mississippi.—The navigation of the Mississippi river has been opened. The Imperial from St. Louis, had arrived at New Orleans.

Rebel Prisoners.—Five hundred rebel officers, including Genls. Archer and Jones, arrived at Pittsburg on Monday en route for Johnson's Island where they will be detained until exchanged. Ten thousand prisoners are confined at Fort Delaware.

Privateers.—Privateers are at work off the coast of Maine.

The Tribune on the Exchange of Prisoners.—RICHMOND, July 28.—The New York Tribune asks for an explanation of the course of Gen. Grant in paroling the officers who surrendered at Vicksburg. Previous to that surrender the rebel Commissioner of exchange had been notified that this Government meant to protect all the officers and soldiers under its flag, without regard to color, and since the rebels persisted in refusing to exchange Col. Streight and officers under the pretence that they were in command of negro troops, our Government has stopped all exchange.

Recent Fight in Virginia.—RICHMOND, July 28.—The fight heretofore reported occurred on the 23d, at Manassas Gap. Wright's brigade approached the Gap, but finding it guarded by a force of yankees estimated at six to eight thousand, halted to await reinforcements. The yankees taking advantage of the disparity of numbers attacked the brigade, when a severe engagement ensued, lasting several hours. The Confederates retired with a loss of two to three hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was heavy.

It is reported that Grant has joined Meade, with fifteen thousand men.

From Northern Virginia.—RICHMOND, July 28.—A special dispatch to the Enquirer says that Meade's headquarters are at Warrenton. On Saturday Sedgwick was reported moving towards Fredericksburg. A lot of cavalry in Stuart's command, on Saturday captured one aid of Gen. Upton, within one hundred yards of Meade's headquarters. All quiet.

Yankee Raid.—PETERSBURG, July 27.—Information from an unquestionable source has been received here that an immense cavalry force is collecting at Portsmouth and Suffolk. One thousand bales of hay had arrived at Portsmouth. More raids are no doubt on the tapis.

Morgan's whereabouts.—CHATTANOOGA, July 28.—A dispatch to the Rebel from Dublin depot, Va, from Elsworth, Morgan's operator, says that a party of 300 of Morgan's men crossed the Ohio on Sunday, 19th inst., 14 miles below Parkersburg. Morgan was there but was prevented from crossing by the gunboats. He remained on the other shore, with a large party of men. The last news from him, he was near Winchester, Ohio, tearing up the railroad.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, July 28.—Everything is progressing favorably. On yesterday afternoon we had one killed and one wounded at Shell Point Battery, reported up to this morning. There has been heavy shelling all day.

From Johnston's Army.—Morton, July 27.—No change of consequence in the disposition of our troops. All have gone to work erecting bivouacs in the piney woods to render themselves comfortable.

But little news from Vicksburg. All accounts state that the shipment of troops up the river continues. McPherson's corps and a part of the ordnance have already gone.

Our cavalry scouts report no yankees this side of Big Black, but a considerable number opposite Edwards' ferry.

The roads have been rendered almost impassable by the recent rains.

Suffering in Tennessee.—CHATTANOOGA, July 27.—A small squad of Yankees appeared at Bridgeport this morning and attempted to capture a steamboat, but our pickets gave them so warm a reception that they fled precipitately.

Parties from Middle Tennessee represent the sufferings among the people as horrible. Some of the most wealthy families are drawing rations from the Federal commissaries, and others are compelled to beg bread for their families in the camps of the enemy.

From the South.—The Rome Southerner, of Friday, says that about one hundred Yankee prisoners were brought up to Rome yesterday on the boat Laura Moore. They were captured by the Ninth Tennessee Regiment, Roddy's command, between Jackson, Tenn., and Lexington.

There were seven officers among them, two of whom were Lieut. Colonels—one of the latter was a Prussian, and could hardly speak a word of English.

The Confederate Steamer Florida.—We learn that the Confederate war steamer Florida, commanded by the dashing and intrepid Maffit, was at St. George's, Bermuda, when the General Lee left there a few days since. The Lee brings several trophies captured by the Florida.
Wil. Journal, 29th.

Yankee Loss at Charleston.—The Yankees' lowest estimate of their loss in the last assault upon Battery Wagner is 1,500 killed, wounded and missing. So far they say they have lost about 2,600 men by their operations on Morris Island. Gen. Seymour was painfully wounded in the foot, and Gen. Strong, dangerously, in both hips. Both Generals have gone North for treatment.—*Mercury.*

CORRECTION.—In a letter from Chapel Hill published in our last, Major John H. Whitaker, of the 1st N. C. Cavalry, was erroneously mentioned as Captain. He held the rank of Major at the time he was killed.

GEN. JAMES JOHNSTON PETTIGREW.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

JAMES JOHNSTON PETTIGREW, late a Brigadier in the Army of the Confederate States, was born at Lake Scuppernong, in Tyrrell County, North Carolina, upon the 4th day of July, 1828. His family is, originally, of French extraction. At an early period, however, one branch of it emigrated to Scotland where it may be traced holding lands near Glasgow about the year 1492. Afterwards a portion of it removed to the Northern part of Ireland. From this place James Pettigrew, the great-grand-father of the subject of this notice, about the year 1732, came into Pennsylvania, and, some twenty years afterwards, into North Carolina. About 1770 this gentleman removed to South Carolina, leaving here however his son Charles, who was a resident successively of the counties of Granville, Chowan and Tyrrell. Charles Pettigrew was subsequently the first Bishop-elect of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese. He died in 1807, and his memory survives, fragrant with piety, charity and an extended usefulness. His son, Ebenezer, succeeded to his estates and reputation. Devoting his life to the successful drainage and cultivation of the fertile lands which he owned, and to the government of the large family of which he was the head, Mr. Pettigrew resisted every solicitation presented by his neighbors for the employment of his talents in public service. Upon one occasion alone was his reluctance overcome. In 1835 he was chosen by a very flattering vote to represent his District in the Congress of the United States. At that election he received the rare compliment of an almost unanimous vote from his fellow-citizens of Tyrrell, failing to obtain but three votes out of more than seven hundred. He could not be prevailed upon to be a candidate at a second election. Mr. Pettigrew married Miss Shepard, a daughter of the distinguished family of that name seated at Newbern. She died in July 1830, when her son James Johnston was but two years of age. Ebenezer Pettigrew lived until July 1848, having witnessed with great sensibility the very brilliant opening of his son's career among the contemporary youth of the land.

After his mother's death the child was taken to the home of his grandmother at Newbern, and there remained until he was carried into Orange county to pursue his education. Owing to an unfortunate exposure whilst an infant, young Pettigrew was a delicate boy, but by diligent and systematic exercise, he gradually inured his constitution to endure without harm extraordinary fatigue and the extremes of weather. He was a member of various schools at Hillsboro' from the year 1836,—enjoying the advantages of instruction by Mr. Bingham for about four years previously to his becoming a student at the University. During this period the state of his health required him to be often at home for several months together. He was a member of the University of North Carolina during the full term of four years, graduating there at the head of his class in June 1847. From early childhood young Pettigrew had been noted as a boy of extraordinary intellect. At all the schools he was easily first in every class and in every department of study. He seemed to master his text books by intuition. They formed the smallest portion of his studies, for his eager appetite for learning ranged widely over subjects collateral to his immediate tasks. Nor did they always stop here. His father was amused and gratified upon one occasion to observe the extent to which he had profited by his excursions among the medical books of an eminent physician at Hillsboro', of whose family he was an inmate, at the age of 14. In the class room at the University he appeared in reciting rather to have descended to the level of the lesson, than to have risen up to it. Student as he was, and somewhat reserved in demeanor, he was nevertheless very popular with his fellows, and the object of their enthusiastic admiration. Anecdotes were abundant as to the marvellous range of his acquirements, and the generosity and patience with which he contributed from his stores even to the dullest applicant for aid. Nor was it only in letters that he was chief. A fencing master who happened to have a class among the Collegians, bore quite as decided testimony to his merits as he had obtained from the various Chairs of the Faculty.

The Commencement at which he graduated was distinguished by the attendance of President Polk, Mr. Secretary Mason, and Lieutenant Maury of the National Observatory. Impressed by the homage universally paid to his merits, as well as by the high character of his graduating Oration, these gentlemen proposed to him to become an assistant in the Observatory at Washington City. After spending some weeks in recreation Mr. Pettigrew reported to Lieutenant Maury, and remained with him for some six or eight months. In the occupations of this office he fully maintained his earlier promise, but soon relinquished the position, inasmuch as the exposure and labor incident to it were injuriously affecting his health.

After an interval of travel in the Northern States, Mr. Pettigrew, in the Fall of 1848, became a student of Law in the office of James Mason Campbell, Esq. of Baltimore, where he remained for several months. At the close of this period, by the solicitation of his kinsman, the late James L. Petigru of Charleston, S. C., he entered his office with the design of being subsequently associated with him in the practice of his profession. Upon obtaining license, Mr. Pettigrew, by the advice of his kinsman just mentioned, proceeded to Berlin and other Universities in Germany in order to perfect himself in the Civil Law. He remained in Europe for nearly three years. Two years of this time he devoted to study, the remainder he spent in traveling upon the Continent, and in Great Britain and Ireland. He availed himself of this opportunity of becoming acquainted with modern European languages so far as to be able to speak with ease in those of Germany, France, Italy and Spain. During this tour he contracted a great partiality for the Spanish character and history, having had considerable opportunity for studying the former not only as a private gentleman, but also as Secretary of Legation for a short while to Col. Barringer, then Minister of the United States near the Court of Spain. It may be proper to add here, that among the unaccomplished designs of Mr. Pettigrew, to which he had given some labor, was that of following Prescott in further narratives of the connexion of Spain with America, and as preliminary to this he had formed a collection of works in Arabic, and had made himself acquainted with that language.

Mr. Pettigrew returned to Charleston in November 1852, and entered upon the practice of Law in connexion with his honored and accomplished relative. He profited so well by his studies in Europe and by his subsequent investigations, that in the opinion of his partner, who was well qualified to judge, he became a master of the Civil Law not inferior in acquisition, and in grasp of principle, to any in the United States. His success at the bar was brilliant. In 1856 he was chosen one of the representatives of the city in the Legislature, holding his seat under that election for the two sessions of December 1856 and December 1857. He rose to great distinction in that body. His Report against the re-opening of the Slave Trade, and his speech upon the organization of the Supreme Court, gave him reputation beyond the bounds of the State. He failed to be re-elected in 1858.

Mr. Pettigrew persistently refused to receive any portion of the income of the partnership of which he was a member. Independent in property, and simple in his habits of personal expenditure, he displayed no desire to accumulate money. Noble in every trait of character, he held the contents of his purse subject to every draft that merit might present.

For some years previous to the rupture between the North and the South, Mr. Pettigrew had anticipated its occurrence, and believing it to be his duty to be prepared to give his best assistance to the South in such event, had turned his attention to military studies. Like many other rare geniuses, he had always a partiality for Mathematics, and so very naturally devoted much time to that branch of this science which deals with War. Even as far back as 1850 he had been desirous of booming an officer in the Prussian Army; and negotiations for that end set upon foot by military friends whom he had made at Berlin, failed only because he was a republican. Afterwards he became Aid to Governor Alston of South Carolina, and more recently to Governor Pickens. Upon the breaking out of the war between Sardinia and Austria, Col. Pettigrew at once arranged his private business and hastened to obtain position in the army under General Marmora. His application to Count Cavour was favorably received, but after consideration his offer was declined upon the ground that the event of the battle of Solferino had rendered further fighting improbable. He was greatly disappointed, as his reception had inspired him with hopes of seeing active service in the Sardinian Army with rank at least as high as that of Colonel. Availing himself however of his unexpected leisure, he revisited Spain, and after a stay of a few months returned to South Carolina. The fruits of this second visit were collected by him into a volume entitled "Spain and the Spaniards," which he printed for the inspection of his friends in 1860. It will be found to be a thoughtful, spirited and agreeable record of his impressions of that romantic land.

At the opening of the present war Col. Pettigrew, as Aid to Gov. Pickens, took a prominent part in the operations at Charleston. He was at that time also Colonel of a Rifle regiment in which he was much interested, and which became conspicuous amongst the military organizations around Charleston in the Winter of 1860-1861. As commander of this body he received the surrender of Castle Pinckney, and subsequently held himself in readiness to storm Fort Sumter, in case it had not surrendered after bombardment. Later in the Spring, having failed to procure the incorporation of his regiment into the army of the Confederate States, and believing that there was little chance of seeing active service in South Carolina, he transferred himself as a private into Hampton's Legion, and early in the Summer accompanied that corps into Virginia. A few days afterwards he was recalled to the service of his native State by an unsolicited election as Colonel of the 12th regiment of "North Carolina Volunteers,"—now the 22d regiment of "North Carolina Troops." It had been Col. Pettigrew's earnest wish to become connected with the N. C. army, and so he at once accepted the honorable position, and repaired to Raleigh where his regiment was stationed in its camp of instruction. He devoted his attention to its discipline with great assiduity, and in the early days of August was ordered into Virginia. The Fall and Winter of 1861 were spent by him near Evansport upon the Potomac. He gave his whole time and attention to the perfecting of his regiment in the duties of soldiers. He fully shared in every hardship that was incident to their situation. In this new position Col Pettigrew became conspicuous for another characteristic necessary to eminent success in every department, but especially in that of military life. The men under his command became devotedly attached to him. Their enthusiasm knew no bounds. Their confidence in his administration of the police of the camp was perfect, and their assurance as to his gallantry and skill unqualified. He soon felt that he might rely upon his brave men for all that was possible to soldiers, and his attachment to the regiment became marked. Being offered promotion to the rank of Brigadier, he declined it on the ground that it would separate him from his regiment. Some time later in the Spring of 1862 an arrangement was made by which the 12th regiment was included in the brigade that was tendered to him, and he no longer felt any difficulty in accepting the promotion.

Gen. Pettigrew shared in the march under Gen. Johnston into the Peninsula, and afterwards, in the retreat upon Richmond. On the 1st day of June 1862, in the battle of the Seven Pines, he was severely wounded by a ball which passed transversely along the front of his throat and so into the shoulder, cutting the nerves and muscles which strengthen the right arm. This occurred in a charge which he had headed with great gallantry. He was left upon the field for dead, and recovered his consciousness only to find himself in the hands of the enemy. Some weeks later his exchange was effected, and being still an invalid he was placed in command at Petersburg. The exigencies of the service having required his regiment to be transferred to another brigade, he found upon his return that it had been placed under the gallant—and now, alas! lamented,—Gen. Pender. By degrees a new brigade assembled around Gen. Pettigrew, and such was his pains in its instruction, and such the desire among the N. C. soldiers to make part of his command, that by the close of the year he was at the head of a brigade which, in point of quality, numbers and soldierly bearing, was equal to any in the army. He commanded this brigade in repelling the Federal raid into Martin county late in the Fall of 1862, and again in Gen Foster's expedition against Goldsboro' in December 1862; and although the quick dexterity of the enemy in falling back did upon neither occasion afford him and his associates an opportunity of trying conclusions with them, yet upon both occasions the magnificent appearance of "Pettigrew's Brigade" tended greatly to revive the spirits of a community recently overrun by the enemy. He was also with Gen'l D. H. Hill during the Spring of this year, in his attempt upon Washington in this State; and in the very brilliant affair at Blount's Creek gave the public a taste of what might be expected from his abilities when untrammelled by the orders of a superior.

At the time of Gen. Stoneman's raid on the north of Richmond, Gen. Pettigrew was ordered to the protection of that city, and shortly afterwards took position at Hanover Junction. His brigade subsequently made part of the army of Northern Virginia, and accompanied Gen. Lee into Pennsylvania. At the battle of Gettysburg he was in command of Gen. Heth's division, and won many laurels. His division was greatly cut up. The loss of his brigade in killed and wounded was so heavy as almost to destroy its organization. He himself was wounded by a ball which broke one of the bones of his hand. He regarded it so little, as not to leave the field. Moving afterwards with Gen. Lee to Hagerstown and the Potomac, it devolved upon Gen Pettigrew on the night of the 13th and morning of the 14th of July to assist in guarding the passage of that part of the army which recrossed at Falling Water. About nine o'clock in the morning of the latter day, having been in the saddle all night, Gen. Pettigrew and other officers had thrown themselves upon the ground for a few moments' rest, when a party of Federal cavalry rode into their midst. In the melee which ensued Gen. Pettigrew was shot,—the ball taking effect in the abdomen and passing through his body. When the enemy had been repulsed, he was taken up by his borrowing soldiers and carried across the river some seven miles into Virginia, along the track of the army. Upon the next day he was carried some fifteen miles further, to the house of Mr. Boyd at Bunker Hill, where he received every attention of which his situation allowed. Upon Gen. Lee's expressing great sorrow for the calamity, he said that his fate was no other than one might reasonably anticipate upon entering the army, and that he was perfectly willing to die for his country. To the Rev'd Mr. Wilmer he avowed a firm persuasion of the truths of the Christian Religion, and said that in accordance with his belief he had some years before made preparation for death, adding, that otherwise he would not have entered the army. He lingered until the 17th, and then, at 25 minutes after 6 in the morning, died, quietly and without pain. The expression of sympathy for his sad fate was universal. Private soldiers from other commands, and distant States, vied with his own in repeated inquiries after his condition. Upon its way to Raleigh his body was received by the Authorities and by citizens everywhere with all possible respect and attention. On the morning of Friday the 24th of July, the coffin, wrapped in the flag of the country, and adorned with wreaths of flowers and other tributes of feminine taste and tenderness, lay in the rotunda of the Capitol, where, within the year, had preceded him his compatriots Branch and Anderson. Later in the day the State received his loved and honored remains into her bosom.

It was a matter of great gratification to North Carolina when this son, after an absence of a few years, gladly returned to her service. She views his career in arms with a just pride. She will ever reckon him among the most precious of her jewels; and will hold him forth as the fittest of all exemplars to the coming generations of her young heroes. Chief among his triumphs will it be reckoned that in the midst of his elevation and of the high hopes which possessed his soul, he so demeaned himself as to secure a place, hallowed by grief, in many an humble heart throughout North Carolina. His name is to be pronounced reverently and with tears by the winter fireside of many a hut; and curious childhood will beg to have often repeated the rude stories in which soldiers shall celebrate his generosity, his impartiality, his courtesy and his daring. It is true that many eyes which flashed with enthusiasm as their favorite urged his gray horse into the thick of the battle, are forever dull upon the fatal hills of Pennsylvania, but this will render his memory only the more dear to the survivors; what of his fame was not theirs originally, they will claim to have inherited from the dead around Gettysburg.

If this story has been properly told, little remains to be said by way of comment. A young man of very rare accomplishment and energy, fitted equally for the cloister of the scholar and for the field of battle, has been snatched from our midst. Admirably qualified to be of assistance to the country as a soldier or as a statesman, General Pettigrew has been suddenly removed at the very commencement, as it were, of his career.

Ostendent terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
Esse sinent.

Although what he has achieved is sufficient for fame, that which impresses the observer most forcibly is, that such vast preparation should in the course of Providence be defeated of an opportunity for display at all commensurate with what seemed its reasonable requirements. Under the circumstances, his death looks like a prodigious waste of material. It adds a striking illustration to that class of subjects which has always been popular in poetry, and in morals whether Heathen or Christian. It appears very clearly that the Ruler of all things is under no necessity to employ rare talents and acquirements in the course of his awful administration, but in the crisis of great affairs can lay aside a Pettigrew with as little concern as any other instrument, even the meanest.

Upon some fitting occasion no doubt his friends will see that the public is furnished with a more suitable and detailed account of the preparation he had made to do high service to his generation. It will then be better known that no vulgar career of ambition, and no ordinary benefit to his country, had presented itself to him as worthy of the aims and endowments of JAMES JOHNSTON PETTIGREW.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The exchange of prisoners between us and our enemies seems to be at an end altogether. The last flag of truce boat which brought Confederate prisoners for exchange to City Point, arrived there on the 4th of July. Immediately after that, the yankee Government became aware that they held in their hands a large excess of Confederate prisoners and they immediately discontinued exchanges. The first two or three flag of truce boats that came empty, brought excuses more or less ingenious; and our Commissioner, Judge Ould, not being yet aware of their policy, and unwilling to raise a final issue with the enemy, continued to fill up their boat with Yankee prisoners. In this way they procured the liberation of several thousands of their men, and gave no equivalent. The last flag of truce boat, however, came to City Point the day before yesterday, empty as usual; and not so much as an excuse was offered. The Confederate Commissioner then declined to send away any of the yankee prisoners in our hands; and the boat went away empty as it came.

This is a plain statement of the facts. It will surprise nobody who had formed a correct appreciation of the enemy with which we have to deal; and perhaps those who have been disposed to believe that the yankee nation resembled in some measure the other civilized people of the earth, will have their eyes opened at last.

But there is something more to be told. For many weeks past, and long before the battle of Gettysburg, there were from four to five thousand Confederate prisoners confined in Fort Delaware. That fort is now crowded to its utmost capacity with a weltering mass of human beings, our own gallant Confederate soldiers, the sons and the brothers of our people, the stay and the pride of thousands of Southern families. Fort Delaware is the most unwholesome of their many dungeons; and its scanty supply of water is, especially at this season, altogether pestilential. Week after week the enemy's Commissioner has undertaken to send home some of these in his exchanges, but Fort Delaware is kept always full. When prisoners die other prisoners are brought in to fill their places, and to die in their turn. It is the favorite place of confinement for Confederates, because there they die fast, or contract diseases which make them invalids for life.

We may as well consider and understand the meaning of this new policy—of discontinuing the exchange, and killing off Confederate prisoners by disease. It means that as the yankees have more men in their country than we have, and also possess the facility of procuring as many mercenaries as they need from foreign countries, they intend to wear down our military *materiel;* and, in the long run, they hope to *get through* with us by this simple method. They judiciously reflect that we hold fewer prisoners than they do; and that even if we had as many, they can better spare their men than we can; nay, that if we kept (or killed) five to their one, the balance would still be against us. They do not care for their soldiers, who are chiefly hired foreign mercenaries; and they can always fill their ranks again from the swarming hives of Europe. At this game the stakes are not equal.

The simple narrative we have given will sufficiently explain the insolent reception which was given to Mr. Stephens' humane mission, having in view some arrangement which should mitigate the horrors of war, and prevent the necessity of bloody retaliation: *they* desire and intend to aggravate the horrors of war, and to provoke bloody retaliation.

The same explanation will serve for the proceedings of the enemy in regard to the two officers of our army who were recruiting in Kentucky, and happened to fall into the hands of the yankees; they were executed as spies, or robbers. Our Government applied to the enemy's Government, asking to be informed of the charge against these officers; no reply was given. Thereupon the Confederate Government caused two Federal officers of equal rank to be chosen by lot, in order to be executed by way of retaliation. On this becoming known at Washington, orders were given to thrust into a dungeon two *wounded* officers, Gen. F. Lee, and Capt. Winder, the sons of our great Gen. Robert E. Lee, and of Gen. Winder, Chief Provost Marshal at Richmond, in order that if we dared retaliate for the death of the two recruiting officers in Kentucky, those two men should be put to death. This is not military *retaliation;* in the first place, the grades are not equal; in the next place, the victims are not chosen by lot. It is not retaliation, but a cowardly blow aimed at the dearest affections of special individuals; it is not retaliation, but a deliberate challenge to the general hoisting of the Black Flag along the whole line.

There is no use in disguising to ourselves the purport of the policy we have here described. It is war to the knife. Our Government has done all that was possible to do in order to avoid the terrible issue. When we had a large excess of prisoners, we sent them away before they were exchanged. When our army has been in the enemy's country, it was strictly ordered to respect private property and to spare non-combatants, though the property of our people had been systematically destroyed, and our helpless woman and little ones had been driven out homeless and naked upon the world. All this forbearance and chivalrous courtesy on our part—all this "Christianity and civilization," as Gen. Lee says—has been thrown away upon such an enemy. We have been casting our pearls before swine, indeed.

What, then, is to be done? The people will look to our Government for an answer.

Richmond Enquirer.

Adversity the Test of Fortitude.—The reverses brought upon us should be accepted as the test of our fortitude and our strength. Heretofore our greatest achievements have followed close upon our most embarrassing situations. Difficulties and perils have never yet failed to bring out the true spirit and energy of the Southern people. Nor will they fail us now. Before the summer's campaign is concluded we shall have encouraging news to elate the confident and cheer the desponding.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A Lesson from History.—The British ran over every high road of this country; penetrated every neighborhood, plundered every city and town clean to the Gulf—but lost the game. Their successors in tyranny will lose like them, unless the descendants of those who lived "in times that tried men's souls" have infamously degenerated.

Rich'd Examiner.

The Wounded at Gettysburg.—We learn from a telegram dated at Washington, July 24, that there have been 11,608 wounded yankee soldiers sent away from Gettysburg to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, York, Harrisburg, and Annapolis; 2,500 still remained on the field. The same despatch says 3,859 rebels have been sent to David's Island and York, Pennsylvania; and that 3,500 have been buried on the field by yankee forces.

Pensacola.—We learn that this place is perfectly deserted, and left in an almost desolate condition, the grass and weeds growing all over the place, and but four or five families living there. It is considered as neutral ground by both the enemy's and our troops, there being a white flag nailed up in the place. Our men frequently go over in little sail boats to gather figs that grow in rich abundance there.

VICKSBURG WHILE UNDER SIEGE.

Correspondence of the Augusta Constitutionalist.

VICKSBURG, June 26.

Mr. Editor: About five weeks of this long battle have gone by, and at the hour I write Vicksburg has not fallen.

But will it fall? Yes. True, you can neither get this nor my former letter until either my prediction is falsified by the victorious advance of Gen. Johnston, or verified by the flag of truce by which I hope to forward my letters after I am a prisoner.

You have been informed that this boasted Gibraltar of the South is impregnable to all save starvation; and so it is, for the enemy pronounce our works stronger than the famed defences of Sebastopol. Commodore Porter says so, and he was there at the siege.

The soldiers now do not get in a day as much as a man usually eats at one meal. The citizens suffer like the soldiers; corn meal has sold at $40 per bushel, and now cannot be had. My mess bought a barrel of flour for $130 in the first days of the siege. Beef was long kept down to 75 cents per pound, by the fact that the beef cattle were all driven inside of the lines, and one small cane-break and a few shucks were the only means of feeding them. Beef is now $2 per pound, and the family I board with has not been able to buy any at that price for three days. Corn meal brought $60 per bushel to-day. Molasses is $8 per gallon. Sugar 75 cents. (Remember that the sugar crops of the West were stored here!)

Some of the Louisiana regiments eat anything, and some of them called here yesterday with a large wharf rat, and offered to pay 50 cents each for every rat they could get! A neighbor of ours gave them four.

Examine then the probabilities, which will be certainties when you get this. For five weeks, the most of the time under a rain which converted the lime dust into a bed of paste, the soldiers have lain in the trenches, six feet wide and four feet deep, without shelter above, and with only dust or mud under their thin blankets. The water is hot, scarce and only to be procured from the ponds or river, under fire, and at the risk of life. There are not enough of our men to relieve each other; while the host in front of them sends fresh men forward every twenty-four hours, who fire with artillery and small arms day and night, and consequently our men get little sleep or rest. The lines of the enemy are in some places within ten feet of our ditches, close enough to make scribbling on ship crackers and tossing them into our ditches, a favorite amusement. Consequently, one-third of the men have to be always watching for a charge, knowing that the occupation of twenty yards of our entrenchments would be fatal to Vicksburg.

When they yield at last, as yield they must to some terrible assault or to starvation, let no exempt who reads of the fall of Vicksburg as he sits at a table piled with enough food for a company of soldiers, presume to question their patriotism or their courage. Defeated and prisoners as they will be, the historian of other days will record no prouder names than those of the Defenders of Vicksburg.

* * * Inside of this slaughter pen we have the same solid facts as before. Shells the size of half a bushel, filled with powder, and containing tubes filled with a liquid which burns all in reach of its molten flame; huge black monsters, borne in an instant from that red hell beyond the trees, and sweeping down in the roar of their own whirlwind, looking with that one red demon eye for something to destroy; they come, thicker than did the lost angels from the battlements of Heaven. * * * A few are singing their 'peculiar song' just now, but not so numerous. The loss of life here is not great, considering that shells have fallen sometimes at the rate of five thousand an hour, and Minnie balls are buried in these hills by millions. I find few now who do not acknowledge to some special providence. The terms with which men disguise from their fellow men their own deep feelings are still upon their lips, but many a heart has learned again the prayers of childhood, and lofty faith looks out amid the invisible perils of the day and the flaming terrors of the night, feeling that the soul can "defy a darkening universe, to quench its immortality or shake its trust in God."

JULY 3.—This is now our 48th day within this Gibraltar of the South, and our rations are out. I told you we would stay until starved out. Well, rats are a luxury. Small fishes sell at twenty dollars, chickens at ten dollars each. Corn meal has sold at one hundred and sixty dollars per bushel. Mule meat has sold readily at two dollars per pound in market, and I ate it a week. The soldiers have had only one meal a day for ten days, and then one man does not get what a child should have. My regiment got their last quarter rations to-day, and while there are a few peas left, I presume General Pemberton does not wish to surrender his command in a high state of colic.

I have lately spent considerable time at the lines, and can speak from experience, both of the horrible heat and terrible fire. All the heavy guns captured from us at Snyder's Bluff, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and Baker's Creek, are now in position, besides the siege guns of the enemy. I stay in the tent of Col. Barkaloo, at the lines, and the shells which pass through the crest of the earthworks, pass over the top of the tent just 8 inches. As the rush of the huge Parrot shells, which are 22 inches long, and seven inches thick, can be distinctly heard at a mile distance, you can imagine the perfect shriek with which the 130 pounds of iron rushes by one's head. I have heard them whistle fully as loud as an ordinary locomotive would at a few feet distant.

As to the huge iron orbs of 200 pounds weight, which yet come by hundreds from the gunboats, they would make a hurricane ashamed of itself.

Several mines have been exploded under our trenches, and while the earth does not produce such terrible results as falling masonry would, still the list of killed and wounded in this way is frightful. Three regiments were blown in the air at once, two days since, by the mining of a long ditch. We counter-mine all we can, but lack tools and powder.

The 57th is undermined, and it is not pleasant to lay and bake under the full glare of a July sun in Mississippi, eat one biscuit per day, and be aware that the enemy can send legs and arms, and guns, and dirt, and blood, whirling up on sulphurous clouds into the face of the sickened day, at pleasure.

JULY 4th, 1863.—After a prolonged council of war—it being known that our troops having received only three ounces of breadstuffs in the last few days, with mule meat, and being exhausted by forty-nine days' incessant fighting and exposure, were unable to march, much less fight—that a heavy force of artillery would be necessary to open a lane for us through the entrenchments of the enemy, and to save us from annihilation from artillery in our flanks and rear; as we have not horses enough to pull one battery, no trains for ammunition or provisions, and no cavalry; and the enemy requiring all public money and papers, as well as property, to be delivered to them, but offering to parole the entire army, officers and men, and respect the rights of citizens in Vicksburg; therefore, at 10 o'clock A. M., of the natal day of the independence of the United States, the army of Lieut. Gen. Pemberton marched out by brigades, opposite the position of the several divisions at the lines, stacked their arms and flying colors, and Vicksburg surrendered.

North Carolina's Dead.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Neathery, of the Adjutant General's office, (says the Raleigh Standard,) for the following full and correct list of North Carolina field officers who have lost their lives in the service:—

Major General.—Wm D Pender.

Brigadier Generals.—L O'B Branch, Geo B Anderson, J J Pettigrew.

Colonels.—Montfort S Stokes, Charles C Tew, Gaston Meares, Chas F Fisher, Isaac E Avery, Reuben P Campbell, Philetus W Roberts, (died,) Robert M McKinney, Champ Davis, Thos J Purdie, Matthew Davis, (died,) Sol Williams, H K Burgwyn, R H Riddick, Chas C Lee, George B Singletary, J H Morehead, (died,) Jas C S McDowell—18.

Lieut. Colonels.—John C Badham, Junius L Hill, Franklin J Faison, Rufus K Pepper, S Fulton, Robt H Gray, (died,) C C Cole, Thos L Lowe, (died,) Eli H. Miller, Oliver H Petway, Jno A Graves, M T Smith.—12.

Majors.—T L Skinner, J Howard, Absalom K Simonton, John B Andrews, (died,) Henry McRae, (died,) Thos N Crumpler, J H Whitaker, Egbert A Ross, David P Rowe, E Dixon, (died,) Laban Odell, Edmund J Christian, Abner B Carmichael, T W Mayhew, Joseph H Saunders, J M Kelly, Arch'd D Crudup, Benjamin R Huske, James S Whitehead.—19.

I have not included in this list Cols. Leaventhorpe, Christie and Marshall, Lt Col. Parks and Major Richardson, reported to have been killed or to have died of wounds received in the late fights, but have included those who have died of disease.

Enrolling Office and Examining Board,
7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Asheboro', N. C., July 28, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE with General Orders No 14, Conscript Office, Camp Holmes, N. C., notice is hereby given that the Enrolling Officers and Examining Board will visit the counties comprising the 7th Congressional District at the following times and places:

80th Reg't N. C. Militia, Anson county, at Wadesboro', August 20th.

81st Reg't N C Militia, Anson county, at Wadesboro', August 21st and 22d.

83d Reg't N C Militia, Stanly county, at Albemarle, August 24th and 25th.

62d Reg't N C Militia, Montgomery county, at Troy, August 27th and 28th.

51st Reg't N C Militia, Moore county, at Carthage, August 31st and September 1st and 2d.

49th Reg't N C Militia, Chatham county, at Pittsboro', Sept. 4th and 5th

50th Reg't N C Militia, Chatham county, at Pittsboro', Sept. 7th, 8th and 9th.

63d Reg't NC Militia, Randolph county, at Asheboro', Sept. 11th and 12th.

64th Reg't N C Militia, Randolph county, at Asheboro', Sept 14th and 15th.

65th Reg't N C Militia, Davidson county, at Lexington, Sept 17th and 18th.

66th Reg't N C Militia, Davidson county, at Lexington, Sept 19th, 21st and 22d.

The Colonels of Militia Regiments in this District will see that the following persons are present at the time and places above specified:

All persons arriving at the age of 18 since the last enrollment; all persons between the ages of 18 and 40 years who may be specially ordered before the Board or Enrolling officer; each and every person between the ages of 40 and 45 years, whether previously exempted or not, and all substitutes discharged from the service.

All persons who fail to report (included in the above order) at the places of rendezvous at the time appointed will be considered as deserters.

J. M. LITTLE,
1st Lt and Enrolling Officer 7th Cong Dist.
PETER G. SNOWDEN,
Surg. and Chairman Examining Board.
July 30. [R. P.] 51-4t

ATTENTION!

To all who have been called out by the late order of the President.

IN accordance with instructions received from Brig. Gen. M. W. Ransom, I am authorized to receive Recruits in Company B, (Capt. Frank N. Roberts,) 56th Reg't N. C. T., and will be in Fayetteville to receive all who wish to volunteer in a good Company of their own selection.

The time allowed for volunteering is limited to the 20th of August, after which time you are *not allowed* to volunteer.

You will receive $100 Bounty and good clothing; rations and transportation will be furnished. All who apply early will be allowed to remain at home ten or fifteen days longer.

Apply to me in person or at the store of Mr. A. G. Thornton.

A. R. CARVER, Recruiting Serg't.
Fayetteville, July 30, 1863. 50-2t

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

I WILL attend, with the Assessors for Montgomery County, at the following times and places for the purpose of registering the names and receiving the taxes due from all persons, under the 5th Section of the Tax Act of Congress, and also to procure returns of all other property, as far as practicable, under the provisions of said Act, viz:

At Diffie's,	Thursday,	August	13th, 1863.
At Bean's,	Friday,	"	14, "
At Fork,	Saturday,	"	15, "
At Zion,	Monday,	"	17, "
At Mt. Gilead,	Tuesday,	"	18, "
At Rocky Springs,	Wednesday,	"	19, "
At Bruton's,	Thursday,	"	20, "
At Troy,	Friday,	"	21, "

Strict attendance is required, as there are heavy penalties on those who neglect to list their property.

ALEX'R KELLY,
Tax Collector for Moore and Montgomery.
July 23, 1863. 50-2t

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the District Court, I hereby notify all persons, residing in the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Columbus, Robeson and Richmond, against whom Decrees of Sequestration have been entered for the several amounts of their indebtedness to Alien Enemies, that I will be present at the times and places mentioned, for the purpose of receiving the interest that may be due upon the said debts.

Those who disregard this notice, and who fail to settle previous to the 1st of September, will be in default, and an Execution will issue immediately, for the interest aforesaid, and at the cost of the Defendant.

It is recommended to those who are so disposed, that the present is the best opportunity to pay the principal also, of said indebtedness.

At Wilmington, from 12th to 18th August, inclusive, 9 A. M., to 6 P. M.
At Whiteville, Thursday 20th August.
At Elizabethtown, Saturday, 22d August.
At Lumberton, Monday 24th August,
At Rockingham, Wednesday 26th August.

DuBRUTZ CUTLAB, Receiver, &c.
July 23. 50-tf

Nails, Shafting and Pulleys
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY the 6th of August, I shall sell at Auction.

10 kegs of 100 lbs. each, Cut Nails, assorted 8d, 10d and 12d,
2 Iron Shaftings,
1 Grind Stone—pure Nova Scotia,
3 Iron Vises,
4 Iron Pulleys,
1 Wooden Lathe, iron centre,
2 good Belts,
40 lbs. Emery,
Files, Sweep Sheet Iron,
4 boxes Smoking Tobacco and a variety of other articles.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
July 28. 50-2t

HORSES, MULES and WAGONS
AT AUCTION.

2 MULES, WAGON and HARNESS;
2 Horses, Wagon and Harness;
1 Horse, Cart and Harness,

Will be sold at Auction on Thursday next, the 6th day of August. JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
July 30, 1863. 50-2t

[redacted] After this date I will pay 10 Cents per pound for rags, or the highest market price, delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish.

D. [redacted]
July 28, 1863. 50-tf

WAR NEWS.

From Eastern North Carolina.—WELDON, July 29.—*Gov. Vance:* A part of Ransom's Brigade met the enemy in large force, yesterday, P. M., about three miles this side of Jackson, and after an engagement lasting four hours, drove them back. We are pursuing them to-day. Five companies of the 24th alone, engaged them. Our reinforcements came up but were not needed. Our loss two killed, and less than ten wounded, most of them slightly. WM. J. CLARKE,
Col. 24th Reg't. N. C. T.

KINSTON, July 29.—*Gov. Vance:* The yankees were repulsed below Williamston and returned to Plymouth. J. G. MARTIN,
Brigadier General.

WELDON, July 30.—*Col. D. A. Barnes:* The enemy have retreated, supposed to their gunboats, but not by Murfreesboro'. They took Capt. Calvert and Lieut. Woodruff off with them. Only two negroes known to have been taken. All horses and mules carried off. No other damage done in Jackson. Charles Henry Foster was with the advance guard.

WELDON, July 30.—*Col. D. A Barnes:* Col Griffin reports by telegraph that the enemy are advancing on Boykin's. He wishes reinforcements and a train for stores. The enemy are reported advancing on General Ransom, six miles below Jackson. Our forces are moving to receive them. L.

Boykin's is about twenty-five miles from Weldon, on the Roanoke and Seaboard Railroad.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, July 31.—Cummings Point was severely bombarded yesterday, the firing commencing about ten o'clock. The Ironsides and two Monitors were engaged, which lasted 'till about three o'clock in the afternoon, when they withdrew. Batteries Gregg, Simkins, Sumter and Wagner participating. Battery Gregg lost two killed and wounded. The Battery is not materially injured. Wagner is said to be in better condition than before

CHARLESTON, July 31.—Heavy bombardment from daybreak this morning on the enemy's works on Morris Island from Sumter and Wagner, continued until 9 o'clock, when it ceased. All quiet at 10 A. M.

Morgan's Men.—LYNCHBURG, July 28.—A letter to the Republican, dated Camp Stuart, Greenbrier, 25th, mentions the arrival there of 250 of Morgan's men, who crossed the Ohio near Parkersburg. The officers say that they have lost about 300 men in battle. None have been taken prisoners.

LYNCHBURG, July 28.—Several of Morgan's men have reached here. They crossed the Ohio River a short distance below Parkersburg, and captured 200 Home Guards, with one 12-pounder brass piece. They were with the command on the 19th, and deny the yankee reports of the capture of 1000 of Morgan's men that day.

From the North.—Northern papers of the 28th have reached Richmond. We annex the few items of interest:—

The Attack on Charleston.—The New York papers are full of details of the repulse of the Federal troops in their assault on Battery Wagner, on the 18th. They admit a loss of fifteen hundred and thirty-three in killed, wounded and missing. The Tribune denounces the attack as a disastrous failure, and calls upon Lincoln to ascertain who is responsible for the failure.

The Virginia Armies.—The Baltimore American says that there is no longer any doubt that Lee's army has eluded Meade again, and is nearly in its old position in and around Culpeper, and Gordonsville.

The Boston Traveller says that Meade's army will be at once recruited to the maximum, from drafted men.

Gen. Morgan.—An official dispatch has been received from Col. Shackelford announcing the capture of Gen. Morgan, Col. Clarke, and four hundred men on Sunday, near New Lisbon.

Rebel Prisoners.—One hundred and sixty-two rebel officers from Port Hudson, arrived at Cairo on the 25th.

There is some probability of the resumption of the exchange of prisoners. Commissioners will meet in a day or two to compromise difficulties, if possible.

Death of Mr. Crittenden.—John J. Crittenden died at Frankfort, on Sunday, from general debility, without pain or struggle. His age was seventy-seven.

The Draft in New York.—Mayor Opdyke, of New York, has vetoed the ordinance to pay $300 commutation for conscripts.

Capture.—On the 24th the Arago captured the Steamer Emma, from Wilmington, with turpentine, rosin and cotton, and towed her into New York.

From Mexico.—By an arrival at New York, advices have been received from the city of Mexico, to the 10th. The Council of Notabilities, acting under French inspiration, had declared that the Mexicans desire an empire as

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1863.

PARTY MEETINGS.—We received on the evening of the 30th ult. a communication purporting to give the proceedings of a public meeting in District No. 16 in Moore county, on the 24th ult., of the genuineness of which we have some doubt, inasmuch as it is almost an exact copy of the proceedings of a meeting held in Wake county on the 23d ult., published in the Standard of the 28th, and of course therefore not received in Moore county until at least four days after the meeting in Moore (according to the proceedings sent us) was held. We do not know the handwriting, and have no information in regard to any such meeting except such as the alleged proceedings furnish. These are such an exact copy of the Wake proceedings that we are induced to suppose that some one has endeavored to hoax us by copying resolutions from the Raleigh Standard of the 28th and sending them to us as resolutions adopted in Moore on the 24th. Under these circumstances we must decline to publish them. Moreover, we give notice, as we did some months ago, that, being constantly overburthened with communications, having now on hand some that have for weeks been awaiting room for publication, we will insert the proceedings of political meetings only as advertisements, paid for as such invariably in advance.*

Believing that this is no time for political meetings and party movements, we some time ago pursued the same course as to the proceedings of a meeting in the army of persons of diametrically opposite views from those of the Moore county meeting (if meeting there was.) They were decided Administration men assailing our State authorities, as these are decided anti-Administration men assailing the Confederate authorities. We mean to treat all of them alike. Individually we do not concur with either party. We are not Administration men, except so far as the Administration is prosecuting this war for our independence and the safety of life and property. And we *are* Administration men that far. We sympathize with those who feel that North Carolina has been slighted and sometimes insulted by the Administration; that at other times the decisions of her Courts have been disregarded and set at nought by the military, and that men from other States have been foisted upon her to perform public duties which should be performed by her own citizens, and which it is an insult to her people to entrust to strangers. But is this a time to indulge such feelings, and to array a violent public feeling against the Administration? No. Emphatically, No! Every movement of the sort is a nail driven into the coffin of Southern independence. If we indulge in dissensions among ourselves, we encourage the enemy to continue and renew and redouble his efforts to conquer and subjugate us. And what will be the inevitable results of such conquest, if we permit it? If we were warring against a civilized enemy, who had no ulterior purposes, these might be endurable. But every one of the smallest degree of intelligence must know, from the conduct of our savage enemy, that if we permit ourselves to end this war with any result short of independence, no man, woman or child in the Confederacy will have anything left that they can call their own. Laws of confiscation have already been passed. Lands and houses would share the same fate as "contrabands," provisions, machinery, furniture, watches, and the thousands of articles which the enemy have not scrupled to appropriate to themselves, or to destroy, wherever they have had the power. Property, life and liberty would be all at the mercy of an enemy that knows no mercy,—of a fanaticism that thinks it is "doing God service" by robbing Southern people of their all.

How suicidal, therefore, to engage in any other war than that against the yankees! How fatal the idea of refusing to furnish any more troops to protect our lives and liberty and property from the yankees, because the administration has appointed a Virginian chief tithing-man for North Carolina, and has selected fewer Brigadier and Major Generals from North Carolina than from some other States! These are subjects of complaint, we admit and feel, but they are as a drop in the great ocean compared with what we should lose by a contest or division among ourselves that would enable the yankees to triumph over us.

Let us stand together, shoulder to shoulder, at least till our independence is achieved. Then we may safely settle our internal difficulties, and in the mean time the people of North Carolina may rest assured that nothing that patriotism and firmness can effect will be wanting on the part of Gov. Vance to protect all their rights. Till the war is ended, we implore every North Carolinian, for his own sake as well as for the sake of his country, and the reputation of his State and of himself and his children, not only to countenance no such meetings as that which we have mentioned, but to frown upon any movement which shall have a tendency to divide or discourage us and to aid and encourage the common enemy.

We cannot close this without another appeal to the politicians who accidentally controlled the State at the beginning of this revolution to give up party for a little while and think only of their country while the war lasts. The insane war which they have ceaselessly waged upon all who differed from them in old times is the key to the unfortunate policy of the Administration, has caused the bad feeling which exists, and the troubles which threaten. If there be a spark of patriotism about them they will now at least seek peace among ourselves and union against our savage foes. This is not to be attained by bitter assaults upon individuals or classes of men.

*Since this was put in type we have received the proceedings of two other meetings, each near a column in length. One is of the same character with the Moore meeting; the other diametrically opposed to it. They will only be published when paid for. Paper and labor are too scarce and cost us too much to waste them *gratis* in filling the Observer with matter which few people could be hired to read.

THE LATE GEN. PETTIGREW.—A very competent friend has obligingly furnished us with a fit tribute to the memory of this distinguished gentleman—distinguished in every stage of his brief but eventful life. When we knew him at the University he stood, as a man of genius, "a head and shoulders" above any one then there, or, as it is believed, that ever had been there; whilst his personal character was above reproach, and exceedingly attractive.

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."—Two incidents of recent occurrence may be "shadows" of a coming recognition of the Confederacy by France. We allude to the official correspondence between the French and Confederate governments in regard to the assistance rendered to a French ship stranded off Charleston; and to an exchange of salutes between the Confederate steamer Florida and the French authorities at one of the West India ports—the first occurrence of the kind, so far as we remember.

A VERY MEAN YANKEE TRICK.—See the article from the Richmond Enquirer relative to the exchange of prisoners. Is it possible that any nation under the sun was ever guilty of so mean a trick as these yankees in deliberately defrauding us out of our prisoners, receiving their own men and withholding ours? It was a genuine black-leg's game.

FUNDING TREASURY NOTES.—Between the 22d April and 1st inst. there have been funded at the Depository in this place, in 7 per cents, Confederate Treasury notes to the amount of $952,300, and in 8 per cents $8,800, which, added to the $632,200 funded before 22d April, makes an aggregate of $1,593,300.

THE REV. MR. GRAVES.—It seems to be no easy matter to get the *truth*, upon any subject, or from any quarter. Last Winter we noticed and remarked upon, a statement in the Raleigh Standard, evidently made upon authority of the Rev. Robert J. Graves, that Gen. Winder, Provost Marshal of Richmond, had cursed North Carolina as "a nest of d—d traitors." To the indignation produced by such an insult to the State, undenied at the time, was added the alleged ill treatment of Mr. Graves by Gen. Winder—his arrest in his church in Orange, after preaching, by a guard from Richmond, without a warrant, his transportation to Richmond, incarceration in jail, refusal of a trial, &c. &c. Some of these outrages are matters of record, and undeniable, and these gave countenance to the statement of the others, resting as they did, too, upon the testimony of a Minister of the Gospel, whose character was vouched for by Wm. J. Bingham, Esq. and others of the most respectable gentlemen in Orange. The effect was so damaging to the character of Gen. Winder that many, and we among them, thought that the President failed of his duty to this State in not removing him.

Two days ago we received from a well known gentleman a letter calling our attention to a long article in the Richmond Central Presbyterian of Jan'y 8, 1863, (which we had not seen,) in which the Editor of that paper gives, as coming from Mr. Graves, a version of Gen. Winder's remarks different from that given by the Standard, viz: that Gen. Winder said, "that Mr. Bingham (cursing him at the time) ought to have his neck stretched. That (giving vent to another curse) they were a nest of traitors in that part of the State any how, and ought to be broken up."

There is certainly a discrepancy between the versions given of the same matter by the Central Presbyterian and the Standard, and as our respected correspondent desires, we cheerfully give Gen. Winder the benefit of that fact. Though offensive enough, the Presbyterian's version is less so than the Standard's. Whether Mr. Graves himself is responsible for the discrepancy, or was misunderstood by either of the papers, we know not, but it is charitable and natural to suppose the latter.

As we write, there is lying before us the Hillsboro' Recorder, containing a brief statement, copied from a late Central Presbyterian, of the testimony before the Grand Jury of the Confederate Court at Richmond in the case of Mr. Graves. With all Gen. Winder's evident desire to convict Mr. Graves, he could produce but one witness, a soldier named Parker, upon whose unsworn assertion Mr. Graves had been arrested. Parker testified before the Jury that "he was a considerable distance from Mr. Graves" when the alleged treasonable conversation took place, "that he could not understand what was said, and did not know anything about the matter"!! And so Mr. Graves was properly acquitted and discharged upon the testimony of the government's own witness.

So much for truth and justice.

Our correspondent says:—

"I fear the use made, by newspapers and certain politicians, of Mr. Graves's treatment, has largely tended to create hatred to the Confederate government and opposition to the war in this State."

It seems to us that our correspondent takes but a narrow view of the subject. Would it not have been better that Mr. Graves had not been so treated as to admit of such a "use?" And without the "use" aforesaid, might not Mr. Graves, a proved innocent man, have been still in prison, still insulted, and still refused the trial which he had a right to demand? Gen. Winder is evidently responsible for all the evil consequences. According to the Secretary of War, he "acted with over zeal," neither "properly nor legally." Certainly he did: He had no right to send an armed force to North Carolina, without a warrant, without even an affidavit to found one on, to seize a private citizen of this State and carry him off to a Virginia prison. He had no right to refuse that citizen a prompt trial; or to abuse him and Mr. Bingham and the people of a section of North Carolina. The deplorable effects stated by our correspondent in his sweeping language above, if they have resulted, are owing to Gen. Winder's over zealous, improper and illegal conduct.

We suppose that the Observer is included in our correspondent's remark about newspapers. If he had been a reader of the Observer, he would scarcely have attributed to it the doing of any act to "create hatred to the Confederate government and opposition to the war." The Observer has said and published as little as possible about the case of Mr. Graves, and after the most brief announcement of his acquittal, some six weeks ago, it might never have mentioned it again but for this appeal for a statement of the contradictory versions attributed to Mr. Graves. In what we did deem it necessary to say, we gave the Administration full credit for a prompt disavowal of the illegal acts of Gen. Winder, and surrender of Mr. Graves upon the application of Gov. Vance.

Awfully Exercised.—The Fayetteville Observer and the Raleigh Standard are awfully exercised over an article which happened to be copied into the Wilmington Journal from the Raleigh Register, so credited and so known; and indeed, such being the case we had almost forgotten it until we found ourselves called to account, not for what we had written, but for what somebody else had written. Pardon, gentlemen! These be rather hard terms! We tell you then candidly, that when the Observer writes an article we don't call the Raleigh Standard to account for it. That further, if there is to be any contradiction or disavowal demanded, that disavowal ought to be demanded of the author of the statement to be disavowed. These seem to be common sense notions. Finally, gentlemen, we really do not care who wrote the article referred to by the Register. The Observer says it knows Mr. Graham did *not*. Very well then, Mr. Graham did not. The Standard says Mr. Moore did not write it, and the Standard ought to know. So Mr. Moore did not write it. Somebody wrote it and published it, we suppose, or did it write and publish itself? A grave question, which we will not discuss as it would not pay. There has been more than enough fuss made about nothing, already. We are done. Got nothing more to say. Good evening.

Wilmington Journal, 1st inst.

We are glad that the Journal has at last permitted its readers to see that the yankee slander of Gov. Graham has been contradicted. For its own sake it were better to have done so promptly and cheerfully, instead of in the very ill-tempered paragraph which we copy. But that is its own business, and we having nothing more to say about it. Even now, however, so carefully has the Journal framed its paragraph that probably not one-half of its readers will know *what it is* that Gov. Graham did not write.

A word as to another point. We did not call the Journal to account for anything said by a North Carolina paper. "Most respectfully,"—certainly not unkindly,—we suggested the bad policy of giving currency and countenance to such *yankee* lies as that which the Journal published about Gov Graham. It was written by a yankee in Newbern to a yankee newspaper, upon which we cannot very conveniently call for a disavowal. We found it in the Journal, and having positive knowledge of its falsehood we so assured that paper. We regret to infer from its course that the yankee lie was as pleasing to the Journal as its contradiction is reluctant and ungracious.

CROPS IN ANSON.—A letter from Cedar Hill says:—

"Crops hereabouts are doing tolerably well, save where they are injured by the grass."

Another letter from Ansonville says:—

"Wheat and oat crops in Anson county never were better than this year, and most farmers have housed the same. Corn is looking very fine where it has been worked well, and promises a very large yield. The seasons have been good, and very large crops are planted in Anson."

CROPS IN ROBESON.—A letter from Alfordsville says:

"We are very busy working our crops. Planters generally have been retarded by the continued rains, but our crops are improving of late, and we hope to make a sufficiency of provisions, though injured by the wet. There is more planted than formerly, which I think will measurably make up the deficit."

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

THE YANKEE ADVANCE ON THE ROANOKE.—So far this does not appear to have been so formidable an expedition as was at first believed. The only force which has met any of our troops was beaten off by a few hundreds of the latter. The following from the Junior Editor of this paper, (Adjutant of the 56th Reg't,) is the most particular account that we have seen:—

"GARYSBURG, July 29.—Yesterday morning early we left our camp near Petersburg and came to this place by 8 P. M. Our whole Brigade is now here and hereabouts. The yankees, having previously taken possession of Murfreesborough, capturing a number of Col. Wheeler's cavalry, made a dash upon the picquets out of Jackson, Northampton county, captured them and dashed into Jackson, where were some 8 or 9 scouts of our Brigade, (Ransom's,) who narrowly escaped capture. Brig. Gen. Ransom and two of his staff were in Jackson at the time, but escaped. The enemy then, with infantry, cavalry and artillery, pushed on to Boon's mill, 3 miles this side of Jackson and 7 from here. At this point Gen. Ransom met them with 5 companies of the 24th, the 49th, and 2 pieces of artillery. A sharp fight took place, lasting from 5 till 7. Some 8 or 10 of the 24th and 49th were wounded, some of them very severely. I do not know their names. The enemy withdrew at dark, and have disappeared this morning, I understand. They may be advancing on another road or retreating. The 35th and 5 companies of ours went to reinforce our men at Boon's mill, but arrived after the fight, I suppose. Having been off on duty down the road till 10 o'clock last night, in a drenching rain, I have not been able to obtain more particular information. It is now 7 A. M., and I go presently, with the remaining 5 companies of our Reg't and the 25th, all under Col. Clarke, down the Margarettsville road to Jackson, the intention being, I suppose, to cut off the enemy if possible. E. J. H., Jr.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—Knowing that you will take pleasure in publishing any act of gallantry performed by a North Carolinian, in justice to a brave soldier I have concluded to write you this letter. Where all acted so well it is hardly fair to mention names, but Lieut. W. H. Littlejohn, Co. A, 51st N. C Troops, deserves especial notice. On Tuesday the 14th inst. the enemy's sharpshooters continued very much to annoy the garrison at Battery Wagner, by picking off every man who dared to show his head above the parapet. Col. Yates, who was then in command at Battery Wagner, called for some Lieutenant to take command of a squad of twelve men and drive the sharpshooters from their position. Lieut. Littlejohn gallantly volunteered to take charge of the expedition; he left the fort amid the cheers of the whole garrison, and successfully accomplished his object, driving the enemy from every position, and advanced to within two hundred yards of his main works; he returned to camp with the loss of one man killed. Throughout the fight of Saturday he distinguished himself by his intrepid bravery and coolness. Verily he is one of North Carolina's most gallant sons.

NORTH CAROLINA.

22d N. C. Troops at Gettysburg.

A—Killed: J C McMillan, J Williams. Wounded: Lt J B Clark, Corp R B Clark, Sgt Barton, D P Clark, H A Clark, W Lutz, M Deal, A J Duls, J Hamby, E P Miller, A Stary. Missing: Lt W W Dickson, L Coffey, S C Shell, J H Stalling, R Taylor, J H Shinnill, B A J Coleman, J Palmer, Justice, J Wilson.

B—Killed: W H Langhorn, J L Ingle, W G Poteet. Wounded: Capt J T Conly, Sgt W C Galvin, G L Buchanan, G W Conner, J G Dickson, J H Dale, J H Hensly, J G Padget. Missing: Sgt W M James, Corp G W L Lackey, J Haney, W Washburn.

E—Wounded: Sgt D W Busick, J F Kellam, W S Kellam, C W Holt, S C Pegram, J D May, J P Stack. Missing: J B Jester, H Arthur, J Pegram, J W Stack, W B Stack, B F Roberts, W A Rich, E A Guier, Wm Irvin, W S Oliver.

F—Killed: J Maine. Wounded: S Choat.

G—Killed: D W Ingram. Wounded: Lt Peter Smith, Sgt R P Blackwood, Corp W L Page, R W Boulton. Missing: J Walker, W Patterson, E Burner, Capt G A Graves.

H—Killed: W Smith, J Nelson, R H Martin, W Sisks, T Killam. Wounded: Lt M F Mitchell, Sgts H Williams and W W Cunningham, P H Badget, A C Narlin, L L Joice, W Vernon, T Yates, W Wood, W White, A J Martin, L Claybrook, W D Martin. Missing: J Foddrill, A P J Alberty, A J Corn, W Atkinson, T Williams, H C Linkey.

I—Killed: Lieuts J H Palmer and I S Robbins, M Coletrane, S W Gardner, J Smith. Wounded: Capt G V Lamb, Lt B W Burkhead, W Frazier. Missing: M Bridlove, H Rush, D Faulkner, A S Heath, H Latham, A D Tucker, M Jarrell.

K—Killed: Sgt E Boss, E W Gray, B Allison. Wounded: Capt W B Gooding, B Masburn, P O Justice, J C Harris, E L F Haynes, J L Bradbey, R McFarlin, H W Joice, Lt S McD Burgin, Z S Hawkins.

L—Killed: Corp H D Perry. Wounded: Lts J C Horney and O M Pike, Sgt S M Burkhead, Corp L M Burkhead, D C McMasters, M H Hanner, Z Ward, H C Lassiter. Missing: D P Ellison.

M—Killed: Sgt W C Siler. Wounded: Lt J M Lawrence, Sgt S W Trogden, Corp J E Campbell, N Barker, J Jackson, T J Turner. Missing: J Kivitt, J F Foster, A W Lawrence, R Coble, L Williams, D Yergan.

43D N. C. TROOPS—DANIEL'S BRIGADE.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col T S Kenan.

Co A—Killed: J J Outlaw, J L Padget, Wm J Sharpless, Isaac Bennett. Wounded: Capt Jas G Kenan, Lt R B Carr, Sergts J J Carr and F Simmons, Corpls J W Brown and J O Carr, Wm Blalock, Wm Brinson, Jas D Brown, R W Bryant, T Caffrey, G Cooper, J W Farrior, W Futral, G W Jones, H Kornegay, K L Matthis, J D Maxwell, W A Padget, D R Powell, W P Rogers, A W Simmons, C Smith, J B Turner, B Wallace, J E Westbrook, W Whaley.

B—Killed: W L Cockrane. Wounded: Lts H Kingstaff and J J Alexander, Sergt J M Alexander, J Belk, N W Broom, L J Fincher, A Dees, G Z Sykes, E Steele.

C—Killed: J Parrish, G Ricks, A M Davis. Wounded: Corp J L Privet, T Barnes, C Kenfred, L Bass, G A Bryant, R D Farmer, J B Farrell, E Lamb, sen, J Lucas, W Robbins, M Tomlinson, P Godwin, T Rose, Henderson Davis.

D—Killed: W R Carlisle, J R Gammons. Wounded: Lt Thos W Baker, Sergt A A White, W S White, B M Bradley, J F Arnett, W A Thomason.

E—Wounded: J Calhoun, W Sumlin, Corp E W Edwards, J T Wells, H Ballock, Dav Hill, John F Talbot, James R Long.

F—Killed: Capt W C Ousby, Sergt R V Merritt, A L Bell, W C Jenkins, N Shearly, J R Hawkins. Wounded: Corp W H Savage, B D Bell, J H Drew, G G Gay, R H Harper, T R Morris, E G L Merritt, J G Nanny, J H Wood, W Adams, W L Lowe, Lt J A Macon, J E Moore.

G—Wounded: G A Paschall, G J Hendrick, James H Ball, J W Feltz, A D Stallings, J Saintsing. Missing: Michael H Williams.

H—Killed: Sergt S T Sikes, Wm D Jordan, Lt W W Boggan. Wounded: Lt B F Moore, leg; Sergt A Hamilton, face; W J Smith, hip and foot; L W Capel, in leg; Wesley Jones, side; Wm B Horne, knee; M R Kendall, hand; L L Treadaway, breast; J T Treadaway, foot; Jas A Treadaway, leg; E Pastre, foot; Wm G Douglas, leg; Hugh N Ingram, leg; Jesse Russery, hip; J Carrington, side; Wm Harrington, hip; Geo F Ponds, side.

I—Killed: Corp Jas Briley. Wounded: Lt L L Polk, leg; Corpl Gulledge, arm; Wm M Allen, forehead; E V Dobbs, foot; W M Liles, jaw and back; A M Quagge, in foot; J Sanders, shoulder; J A West, head; Sergt W K Curtis, arm; Sergt Wm Eason, arm; Corpl S H Gaddy, shoulder; Sidney Dean, arm.

K—Killed: Duncan Woodberne. Wounded: Lt Henry E Shepherd, leg; Lt Francis E Flake, contusion from shell; Sergts T J Caudle, leg, and J H Sturdivant, foot; S H Bass, foot; G S Boswell, face; J T Beacham, thigh; W J Caudle, face; L Greggs, arm; Jas M Hasty, contusion; M T Russ, leg; R R Smothers, face; I Swanner, face; W Vaughan, thigh; Theo White, contusion.

Killed 21, wounded 129, missing 2.

VICKSBURG.—From long letters in the Constitutionalist we copy enough to show why Vicksburg surrendered.

NEW YORK PAPERS.—We are indebted to a friend in Wilmington for the New York Herald of July 17th and July 22d. Their news has been anticipated, of course, but there are many things in the Herald that are not exactly news but yet are read with interest. Among such are some curious advertisements. Among these, "a maiden lady, of unblemished reputation, aged seventy-five," advertises for "some sensible and good hearted young man who would be willing to devote a few years of his life in administering to the happiness of one who is not long for this world, and who wishes to leave her entire fortune—consisting of real estate, railway shares and bank stock—to the man whose name she can rightly bear. Her reason for advertising is that she has no relative to whom she can leave her property, and of late not fancying the idea of having "spinster" engraved upon her tombstone"!! Poor old soul!

Another advertisement wishes somebody to adopt "a strong, healthy, robust boy, born last night, of highly respectable parentage." And still another, "a healthy female infant two days old."

France and the Confederacy.—RICHMOND, July 31.—An interesting correspondence has recently taken place between Alfred Paul, French Consul at Richmond, and J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, relative to the assistance rendered by the Confederate authorities at Charleston to the ship Renaudin belonging to the Imperial navy, which got aground in Sullivan's Island Pass. Consul Paul says that the government of the Emperor desires that the expression of its very warm thanks should be transmitted to your government as well as to the authorities at Charleston. He (Paul) enclosed a copy of a dispatch received by him from Drouyn de l'Huys, June 10th, instructing him to inform the government at Richmond, how sensible we (the French Government) have been of the kind conduct of the authorities at Charleston, etc.

Mr. Benjamin, in reply to Consul Paul, says that the Confederate government is much gratified at having had an opportunity of testifying to his Imperial Majesty the sentiments of cordial regard entertained for him and the French people, and the President instructs me to say, that he fully appreciates the promptness which the Emperor has displayed in responding to the manifestations of these feelings.

From Charleston.—The firing from the land batteries was continued on both sides Wednesday night at irregular intervals. Thursday morning two of the monitors opened about half-past ten o'clock on Battery Wagner. Shortly after the Ironsides steamed into position, and opened furiously on Battery Gregg, firing whole broadsides, enveloping Cummings' Point and Battery Gregg in long continued heavy columns of smoke. Subsequently the two Monitors joined the Ironsides, and concentrated their fire on Battery Gregg. The flashing of the guns, the explosion of the shells, and the reverberations of the cannon, made the scene truly terrible. Fort Sumter and Battery Gregg replied deliberately, their shots being made with great accuracy; nearly every one striking and taking effect on the Ironsides. The latter and one monitor ceased firing about 4 o'clock. The firing on Battery Gregg was renewed in the afternoon by one monitor, the battery replying regularly: Our loss up to four o'clock in Battery Gregg was two killed and seven wounded. The damage to the battery was very slight and easily repaired. The bombardment was still going on slowly up to eleven P. M.—*Courier.*

Among the casualties on Wednesday the Courier reports Corpl Edward S Mounts, 51st N. C. T., wounded mortally.

W. P. Holt, Co. D, 51st N. C., M. Caknup, K, 8th N. C., Sam'l Smells, B, 61st N. C., wounded, were placed in Trapmann Hospital on Thursday.

Confederate Victory in Louisiana.—RICHMOND, July 31.—Information has been received that Gen. Dick Taylor has defeated the enemy at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, taking several thousand prisoners. The battle occurred soon after the fall of Port Hudson. Late Northern papers freely allude to the battle. The 19th Massachusetts regiment lost all but one hundred and forty men. The correspondent of the Herald, at New Orleans, says that the authorities suppress the particulars of the affair.

The draft Resisted in Illinois.—RICHMOND, July 31.—It appears from late Northern papers that serious trouble is anticipated in the Southern cities of Illinois, on account of the draft. Open resistance to the conscription law and the arrest of deserters, has been proclaimed. Bodies of armed men have assembled for drill and for conflict with the authorities. A force of federal cavalry has been sent there to quell the anticipated disturbance.

From Gen. Lee's Army.—RICHMOND, July 31.—Lee's army is represented to be in fine spirits. It is now believed that no engagement will take place for some time.

All Quiet at Weldon.—No dispatch received from Weldon last night, but we learned, privately, that all was quiet there as late as 9 o'clock.—*Ral. Progress, 1st inst.*

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Killed in the action at Berryville, Va., 15th June, Corp'l Charles R. Christmas, of Co. D, 1st Reg't, of Hillsboro', aged 33 years.

At the General Hospital in Wilmington, July 30th, David Hean, aged 39. A native of Dundee, Scotland, but for some time a citizen of this country, and in the C. S. Navy.

At the residence of Mr. M. R. Wilson, July 3, James O. McArthur, in his 23d year, of Capt. Marsh's Co. A, 61st Reg't.

In 21st hospital, Richmond, Kenneth G. McFarland, Co. I, 54th Reg't, in his 22d year.

In Wilmington, at Marine Hospital, 8th inst., Sgt Cornelius Jordan, Co. D, 31st Reg't, of Wake county, aged 28.

Near Goldsboro', 2d inst., of typhoid fever, Howell H. Bledsoe, of the 10th Reg't.

In Mecklenburg county, 6th inst., of typhoid fever, John Allison Beatty, aged 23 years, of Co. H, 37th Reg.

Of wounds received in the battle of Gettysburg, Cornelius M Carlton, of Co B, 38th Regiment, of Watauga county, aged 19.

Of typhoid fever, 17th Feb'y, at the hospital in Chattanooga, Tenn., in his 26th year, Mr Joseph H Green, of Co E, 60th Reg't

At the Chimborazo Hospital, Aug't 10, R C Fortune, of Rutherford county; 16th Reg't.

Peter S Fortune, of the 16th Reg't, died in General Hospital, January 10th.

DIED,

At Hallbrun, near Pittsborough, on Wednesday evening the 22d inst., SALLIE KATHARINE HILL, third daughter of Thomas and Eliza Hill, in the 22d year of her age.

We almost fear to trust ourselves with one word on this most melancholy event. We cannot do justice to the many excellencies of the lamented dead; and we dare not mar the beautiful symmetry of her character. A stunning numbness paralyzes the words as they would flow from heart, full of the dire calamity that has stricken her immediate, favored circle. For to them,

——"There is hushed on earth
A voice of gladness—there is veiled a face,
Whose parting leaves a dark and silent place
By the once joyous hearth.
A smile hath pass'd, which filled its home with light;
A soul, whose beauty made that smile so bright."

But we will not part forever with a vision so lovely, without a sympathizing tear—

"For grief will claim her hour—and He, whose eye
Looks pitying down on nature's agony,
He, in whose love the righteous calmly sleep,
Who bids us hope, forbids us not to weep."

It is indeed rare, that a life so replete with all that ennobles and embellishes human existence, is met with in this dark world of ours.

Endowed with an intellect rarely equalled, enriched with judicious and elaborate culture, and stored with the treasures of earth's greatest minds, few were more capable of imparting the most refined pleasure to social intercourse. And yet, with a modesty so retiring, that only those who were admitted within that inner circle of confiding intimacy, were competent to appreciate to their full extent the surpassing excellencies of her mind and character. Unselfish in every thought, word and act, hers was

"The ear inclined to every voice of grief,
The hand that opes spontaneous to relief,
The heart, whose impulse stays not for the mind
To freeze to doubt, what charity enjoins"

She fell a victim (in fact) to her devotion to the comfort of her dependents; amongst whom, a most malignant form of typhoid fever prevailed extensively and fatally.

Truly, to human ken it seems a most sad fate for one to die in the very threshold of a life so full of sweet promise! The aged, all feel, must die; the child passes away, without awakening more than a passing regret for the bud so early gathered. But, to die in life's buoyant spring—when the heart's warmest impulses are but just putting forth their virgin bloom; when hope so bewitchingly lends its enchantments to rational anticipations of a full harvest of human happiness—indeed, indeed, is truly heart-rending! But

"Thou hast all seasons for thine own, oh Death!"

And yet, how selfish are our tears! It is only *our* loss we mourn. We forget

"That Heaven benignly called her hence,
Ere yet the world could breathe one blight
O'er her sweet innocence."

Let us then dry our tears, and gratefully receive the mercy of God. W.

In this place, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIAMS of Wilmington, in the 69th year of her age. How appropriate the text selected for her funeral sermon by her beloved friend and pastor, Rev. James McDaniel. "This woman was full of good works and alms-deeds which she did. And it came to pass in those days, that she was sick, and died" Acts 9th chap. part of the 36th and 37th verses. Christian sister, ministering angel to the temporal and spiritual wants of the sick and afflicted, thou art gone "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

At his residence in Randolph, on the 5th of June, Mr. BENJAMIN BROOKSHIRE, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. B. was one of the most energetic, substantial men in the community. A kind friend and neighbor and a most indulgent and devoted father. He leaves a wife, eight children and numerous grand-children to mourn his loss.—Com.

BEWARE OF CROAKERS.

An eccentric physician once said, "It is hard to tell bile from misery." Our word "melancholy," derived from the Greek, means simply "black bile." Check the functions of the liver, the system becomes jaundiced and the whole world looks yellow. The world has not changed, the eye has.

But there is, so to speak, a liver of the mind as well as of the body, and the former is much more easily deranged than the latter. When the mental hepatic functions are disordered, hypochondria ensues, and the wisest of men becomes a fool full of despair. Plague, pestilence and famine, war, death and taxes mount him like so many nightmares, and run him at Gilpin speed through an interminable Slough of Despond. His eye flickers and droops, his nose acquires a permanent snivel, his voice croaks like the voice of an ancient bull-frog. He is diseased as thoroughly as Job was, only his boils and scabs are concealed from view under his brain-pan; and what is worse, his disease is both contagious and infectious. Let him button-hole you for five minutes, and you are lost. Let him tell you his tale, and you are gone forever. His words have more poison in them than the saliva of the lama of Peru. You will intone like a rain crow. The blackness of darkness will cover the earth. If you attempt to laugh, your face will split like a piece of warped weatherboarding, or a chopped lip in winter, or a negro's heel in summer time. The sight of Confederate money will give you a pain in the stomach. A jar fly on an aspen limb will shock you like a battery of artillery in full blast. All manner of stocks will lose their stiffness and appear to you as limber as a cotton cravat in August. The price of putty will be appalling. The child of yours who dares to eat more than one thin bacon rind for dinner will be regarded by you as a murderer. There will be a weakness in your knees,—you will be water jointed and slack-twisted generally. It will occur to you that the interest on Confederate bonds ought to be 8 per cent. a day, payable in gold. You will look upon Mr. Memminger as a personal enemy and a pick-pocket. Statistics of the durability of old clothes will become ineffably precious reading to you. It will suggest itself to you that the duty of a wife in war times is either to take in washing and support herself, or else to remain in bed and limit herself to one chicken scrag a week. The length of the war and the age of Methuselah will strike you as identically the same. There will be a great many sour grapes this year. Peach fuz will run you mad, and the plug out of a green water melon will give you the dropsy. You will wonder why President Davis don't come and explain things to you, and you will wish that he and his Cabinet were hung with a cow-itch vine. The population of the North will be four billion, the population of the South will be about three hundred and eleven, mostly infants at the breast. All the grit in the Southern gizzard will turn into weak ley; and every blade of grass, every leaf in the forest, and every grain of sand will turn into a yankee, armed with a ten inch columbiad. You will think it high time for Gabriel to blow his horn. Finally, you will take to believing telegraphic despatches and to borrowing newspapers. And then you will die.

Beware of croakers.—*Richmond Whig.*

FOR THE OBSERVER

"The only way to render perishing goods eternal—to secure stately goods from moths—the richest metal from canker,—and precious stones from thieves—is to transmit them to Heaven by acts of charity."

"Honor to whom honor is due." Be it known (that others may emulate their example,) that our townsmen, Messrs. McKethan and Johnson, have been selling their corn (not State corn) to all that have applied for it at half price, during the past month of panic. These gentlemen I think would not have given "sleep to their eyes nor slumber to their eyelids," if they had thought there was one family in the town of Fayetteville without bread, when they had enough and to spare; while the extortioner could sleep and smile the smile of a demon as he dreamed of making a few more dollars, to be drained from those who have been made almost desolate in their struggle for the independence of their country.

MARRIED,

At St. Thomas's Church, Windsor, N. C., on 22d ult., by the Rev. Cyrus Waters, the Rev. ED. W. GILLIAM and Miss EMILY T. RYAN, daughter of the late Jos. J. Ryan, and step-daughter of the Hon. David Outlaw.

Sergeant D H Edwards, of Co G, "Chatham Boys," 26th Reg't N C T, was killed in the battle near Gettysburg, Pa, being another added to the long list of martyrs in the cause of Southern independence.

The deceased was a son of Samson Edwards, Esq. of Chatham county, N C; he was in his 23d year. At his country's call he left school and volunteered in one of the first companies from Chatham county. He was a dutiful son and an affectionate brother; he was esteemed by all who knew him, and he discharged his duties faithfully for two years in the tented field, amid many showers of iron hail and cannon's roar. But alas! no more will the tap of the drum awaken him from his slumber; he has passed from the strife and confusion of war, and it is hoped that his spirit has soared to the celestial regions.

"Dear brother, they tell me thou art gone,
Alas! the soldier will ne'er return;
Sooner or late we all must be
Like to the one we mourn to-day.

He's gone, and alas, we know,
We miss him wheresoe'er we go;
Methinks I heard some one say,
He's consigned to the narrow house of clay.

Farewell, brother David! farewell!
Time has moved you from hence away;
No sorrow there, no clash of war
Is heard of on the celestial shore.

Alas! alas! brother David is gone,
Can I forget, when looking around,
I see the parents, his brothrrs and sisters too,
Alas! alas! what mourning they do!

Friend reader, friend reader, as oft as you read,
May you think of the gallant and noble dead;
And like the dear David we write of to-day,
May we all meet in Heaven, forever and aye."

BROTHER.

Spirit of the Age please copy.

To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.

THE Undersigned take pleasure in urging upon their fellow-citizens of this Congressional District the name of Lieut. THOMAS C. FULLER as a fit person to represent them in the next Congress. Lieut Fuller has consented to allow his name to be used by his friends. These are times when platforms are not needed; all who know Lieut. Fuller know that he is fully capable of filling the position with honor to himself and the people of this District. He has done his duty well in this war, for after exhausting all means to retain our old Union in its perfection, he was one of the first, after Lincoln's Proclamation, to volunteer as a private in the army, in which he is now serving as an officer. MANY CITIZENS.

July 18.

A CARD.

I Understand that there is a report in certain Counties of the 7th Congressional District that I am for a reconstruction of the old Union. I pronounce the report false. I expect to visit the different counties of the District at the Superior Courts and explain my views in full. I am for peace if it can be obtained on honorable terms.

I will address the people of Moore, Montgomery, Stanly, Anson, Chatham, Randolph and Davidson on TUESDAY of each Superior Court.

S. H. CHRISTIAN.

Aug. 1. 51*tO1stpd

Standard copy till Oct. 1st.

COWS STRAYED.

A MEDIUM SIZED MILCH COW, red color, with white spot in forehead, ear marks, smooth crop, with under bit scooped out. Also about a year ago another cow strayed with same marks.

A reasonable reward will be paid for the delivery of either or both.

Mrs. ELIZA M. WALKER.

July 1. 51-tf

Wanted to Hire,

15 HANDS to cut wood six miles East of Wilmington. Very high wages paid in cash or salt.

—ALSO—

10 Carpenters to work in Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Aug. 3, 1863. 51-2w

Saddle Horse at Auction.

ONE fine 5 year old SORREL HORSE will be sold at Auction on Thursday next the 6th August.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

July 30, 1863. 50-12t

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or [illegible], solicited.

Wilmington, July 19, 1863. [illegible]

Extraordinary Yield of Wheat.—Wm. A. Myatt, Esq., residing in Wake county, within 15 miles of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville stage road, sowed last Fall a lot of three bushels and three pecks of purple-straw wheat, which yielded him by actual measurement when thrashed out, *one hundred and thirty-five* bushels of the very best and heaviest kind of wheat. This yield is about 36 bushels to one—whereas 12 to 1 is considered a fine yield in this neighborhood.—*Raleigh State Journal.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 3.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 1 00 to 1 05. Lard 1 10 to 1 20.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Butter 1 50 to $2.
Beeswax $1.
Chickens 75 to 1 50.
Coffee—4 50 per lb. retail.
Copperas 1 25 to 1 50.
Cotton—40 to 45.
Cotton Yarn—$6 to $15 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 75 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour—Family $52 50; Super $50.
Fodder 7 50 per hundred. Hay $4. Shucks $4.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Grain—Corn 4 00 pr bu. Wheat 8 00 to 9 00. Rye 6 00. Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 4 50, white 5 50 to $6.
Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 75.
Leather—Sole $4 per lb., Upper 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 00 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—N O $10 per gallon.
Nails—Retailing at 1 50 per lb.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, $4 per bushel.
Rice 20 cts. by the cask.
Sugar—$2 at retail.
4-4 Sheeting 70 to 1 25.
Salt $18 to $20 per bushel.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb.; Toilet 1 60.
Fayetteville Sheetings 70 to 1 45.
Spirits Turpentine 1 25 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $3 to $4.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

Our Cause and our Course!

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY, C. S.
Greensboro', July 27, 1863.

CONFORMABLY to the Circular of the Commissary General of Subsistence, approved by the Secretary of War, the Commissariat Department in this State is divided into four Districts for the purchase and proper distribution of subsistence stores, and a chief purchasing commissary of ability and experience has been appointed in each district, who has appointed a sub-agent for each county. This system is deemed adequate to meet such emergencies as may arise, and I hereby earnestly appeal to the people of this State to bring forward to these purchasing agents of the Government all articles of subsistence of every kind which they can possibly spare. This is a patriotic duty which every good citizen owes his country, and it is hoped that there will be no necessity for impressing such articles as the Army will be obliged to have for its support. The orders in force indicate but one method by which Commissaries from other States, whether at depots or with armies in the field, can obtain supplies from this State, and a strict adherence to them is indispensable to develop the resources of the States alike. All District Commissaries in this State and their sub-commissaries and agents are, therefore, hereby directed to prohibit interference within their appropriate limits, and if shipments of purchases so made be attempted, they will take steps to prevent them, and, if necessary, impress the stores.

Resident Quarter Masters are respectfully requested to refuse transportation to such shipments, and to report the cases to the commissary in whose District the transactions occur.

JAMES SLOAN,
Major and Chief Commissary,
for the State of North Carolina.

51*4w]

RECRUITS WANTED

For the Cumberland Plough Boys!

HAVING been detailed as Recruiting Officer for this Company, I hereby give notice to all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 included in late call of the President, that they now have an opportunity of joining a good company. All persons desirous of joining this company can do so by giving their names to Col. W. McL. McKay, Fayetteville, or to myself at Kyle's Landing, N. C.

J. A. McALLISTER,
Lieut. Co. F, 24th N. C. T.

Aug. 1. 51-3tpd

NOTICE

THE Assessors of Confederate taxes for Cumberland County will receive Lists of Tax Payers until Friday next Aug. 7, after which time no Lists will be received.

Persons subject to Taxes under the Confederate Tax Law who fail to List, will be required to pay a double tax.

S. T. HAWLEY, }
A. M. CAMPBELL, } Assessors.

Aug. 1. 51-12t

Notice to Common School Teachers.

THE Examining Board for Harnett county will meet at the Court House, in the town of Lillington, on Monday the 17th August, being Superior Court.

DAN'L McCORMICK.
JOHN A. SPEARS.
BENJ. F. SHAW.

Aug. 1. 1tpd

WANTED,

A Situation as Teacher, by a young Lady who has enjoyed educational advantages, who will Teach all the English Branches, French, Oriental Painting and Wax Work. Address

PUELLA, Carthage, N. C.

July 31, 1863 51-4tpd

Wanted to Employ,

A TEACHER competent to teach Latin and Greek, together with the usual English studies. Address

J. P. HODGES.
W. B. SURLES, or
Dr. J. C. WILLIAMS.
Averasboro', Harnett county.

July 31. 51-2tpd

Sugar Cane Molasses.

IF a sufficient quantity of the Cane can be had to justify the expense, the undersigned will erect, in connection with his Steam Power, a good IRON MILL for grinding Chinese Sugar Cane, also a set of superior Kettles for boiling the juice.

Persons can afford to haul their Cane for a number of miles to avail themselves of these privileges. No trouble to the owner, except to haul his Cane. The usual toll charged.

Names and quantity of Cane will be left with the subscriber or at the Bookstore, by the 8th of August.

HENRY E. COLTON.

August 3, 1863

TAKE NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN indebted to me will please call and pay up at once, for if my accounts are not paid in ten days I will take another method to have them settled.

FRANK W. LANDA.

Aug. 1. 51-13t

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT at Knoxville, six miles above Elizabethtown, Bladen county, in a healthy location and good neighborhood. There are five rooms in the dwelling, necessary outhouses, &c., all tolerably new, and five acres of land.

GEO CROMARTIE.

July 30, 1863 51-9tpd

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 1, 1863. When called for please say they are advertised.

James Anderson, Mrs Elizabeth Atkinson, Miss Sarah J Branton, W H Bayne, Mrs Elizabeth Bullard, Miss B M Buie, Henry J Bullard 2, Joseph L Brown, James Brock, John H Baptist, E Cooper, Mrs Catharine Cameron, Dr J D Caison, Mrs Ann Caddell, M M Chester, Joseph A Currer, Miss S A Davis, Mrs Cevel Daniel, Henry S Deal, K Davis, Wiley Gibson, Miss Elizabeth Hoover, Shadrach Howell, Jas B Hanks 3, Wm Hanks, Mason Howard, Daniel Hodges, Mrs Argent Huffman, R B Harrison, Mrs Candis Jones, G W James 3, Mrs Sarah J Garrett, Young S Jackson, Owen Lockerman, Lucy Light, Miss Quilla Lockerman, Mrs Margaret J Martin, Thos Mashburn, Miss A E Ormand, Ransom Pitman, Miss Elizabeth Porter, Wm McKay 2, Miss F A McPherson, Mrs Lizer D McNeill, Alexander McDougald, R J McKethan, Capt Robert P Radcliff, Miss Mary E Rodgers, Mrs Joanna Rodgers, Wm B Ray, Miss Mary Robison, Mrs James L Smith, W B Surles, R B Smith, John Sterling, Daniel Sinclair, S H Sharber, Thomas E Walker, Mrs S West, Charles Winn, Daniel Williams, Mrs Eliza Vinson, Daniel Wilson, G W Wheeler.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

Envelopes, Powder, Snuff, and Writing Paper for sale by J. W. [illegible]

July 15, 1863 [illegible]

ENGLISH OPINION.

In the English House of Lords, on the 4th inst., Lord Campbell spoke to his motion for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. We give some extracts from it:

"From the Northern mind it would take away the hope of Southern subjugation, from the Government of Washington it would take away the power of describing eleven communities contending for their liberty as rebels. The people of America are influenced by phrases and will not come to terms with what they have been hounded on to look at as a rebellion. But they can see a fact when Europe blazons it before them, and they will be awakened by her judgment to the nature of the foreign war on which their treasure and their happiness are wasted. When Europe has acknowledged it, the independence of the South may be debated in the Senate and the House, where no one now can venture to advert to it. A probable result of such a measure, if pursued by France, Great Britain, and other neutral States together, is, that it would weaken in the Executive at Washington its borrowing ability, because their loans are founded on the chances of reconquest; and reconquest would then appear what it is, a vision and a mockery. And it would do so with good reason. Victorious already, animated then, the Southern armies would be doubly irresistible.

"Another practical effect of recognition would be that the belligerents might then endeavor to negotiate, which it is clear they cannot do at present. A separate result would be to put an end to all the idle dreams of reconstruction and of union which are floating in America, and which serve to prolong the war, because they disincline the North to the only basis upon which the close of it is possible.

"And is the issue doubtful? The capitalists of London, Frankfort, Paris, Amsterdam, are not of that opinion. Within the last few days the Southern loan has reached the highest place in our market. £3,000,000 were required. £9,000,000 were subscribed for. The loan is based upon the security of cotton, and it has been well known for a twelvemonth that as the invaders march that security must perish. But what is the opinion of military men upon the issue? The Emperor of the French, having been brought up as a soldier—having given a long life to military science, and having recently commanded the greatest armies of the day at Solferino and Magenta—in the dispatch of November last did not conceal from the Government of Washington that subjugation was impossible. The Princes of the House of Orleans, who served with Gen. McClellan, are thought to have inspired the excellent account of the campaign which appeared on October 15th, in the Revue des Deux Mondes, and which has also tended to disperse the vision of reconquest. To the same scale of judgment Gen. Scott appears, by recent revelation, to contribute. And this, too, is remarkable. Not one military man in the North is known to view reconquest as attainable. Neither Gen. McClellan, Burnside, Rosecrans, McDowell, Halleck, or Buell, have ever publicly declared, so far as it has reached us, that the object of the Government they serve under is feasible.

"The cheap, ignominious task of prophecying triumph has been wisely left to the voluminous dispatch writer, Seward, who, whatever be his virtues or accomplishments, is no more qualified to judge the issue of campaigns than he is to guide the movements of battles. It is, therefore, necessary to inquire what proof, then, of its ability has this aggressive Cabinet developed? Is it in appointing, superceding, or replacing the commanders it must lean on? Is it in their firm adherence to principles? At one time they were opposed to the invasion they have plunged into. Is it in their conduct about slavery? At one time they boasted of their disposition to maintain it. Soon after they desired the border States to be delivered from it. After that emancipation was declared, but only in the States which were resisting them.

"Are these the movements of a Government by which the broken fragments of the Union can be welded, a mighty continent subdued, eight million freemen braced into a unit, robbed of home, of honor, and of freedom? But who are they arrayed against? The House ought not, indeed, to join in the encomiums on the Southern President, which heat and sympathy have prompted. As no one was deemed happy by the ancients until his life had closed, no one will be stamped as great by us until his enterprise has triumphed. But so much may be hazarded of this extraordinary man, that, gifted amply by nature, he has made the union of political and military excellence his object, and that as far as Europe has observed, in the midst of danger and care, such as few men have the power to imagine, fewer to sustain, he has exhibited the patience and the enterprise, the ardor and the coolness, the heroism and urbanity, for which it generally happens that nations draw their birth and civil wars accept their destination. And this is most important to remember—if we look back to such conjunctures we do not find an instance in which mind, character, capacity have yielded to the want of all, no matter how well sustained the latter as regards forces, number and revenue.

"If noble lords agree, therefore, with the financial world, with military men, and with the Government of Washington itself, that the issue is not doubtful, and if, therefore, Great Britain has the right to acknowledge Southern indepeudence, why ought she to exercise it? The first answer is because honor calls on her to do so, and it rests on a detail which I shall rapidly explain to your lordships. British consuls have remained during the war at Mobile, Charlestch and Savannah. They are there for the protection of our subjects, who reside by thousands on the seaboard. In times like these their presence is essential. Were it not for consuls to identify them, the severe enlistment laws of the Confederacy might at any time descend on our people; or in the sudden turns of war their goods might be destroyed without a clue to ownership or means of compensation. They are also there to witness the blockade, and to report upon its efficacy. And these Consuls draw their *exequaturs* from the Government of Washington. They are a standing degradation to the power which receives, which shelters and endures them. We are not inclined to withdraw them. We ought, therefore, to accredit them to the insurgent who permits them to reside, and if we do he is acknowledged. Honor forbids nations, as it does men, to run up a score of gratitude themselves; and to create a score of just resentment in its object, to offer insult at the moment they are profiting by favor. In one sense alone do the Confederacy gain by the arrangement; we give them all the grandeur of forbearance; they allow our Consuls to reside, and we withhold the recognition which public law entitles them to ask of us. But is not our aspect with regard to them a poor one? We deny their rights over their territory, and yet at their hands receive the safety of our citizens.

"A nobie earl who gained his laurels in the East, well pointed out to us last session that, whenever the war closed Canada would be endangered. If victorious, the Northern States might attack it in the drunkenness of pride; if defeated, in the bitterness of torture. Some men, out of doors, have been so infatuated as to hold that by carefully abstaining from anything which gives umbrage to the United States we should defend it. As if aggressive powers had ever been restrained by wanting pretexts for the wars they were inclined to. The security of Canada is quickly seen by your lordships to reside in one circumstance alone—the danger of attacking it. That danger will at least be greater when the Southern power is kindly to Great Britain than when it is estranged, inasmuch as the aggressive State will then have to contemplate the chance of an attack upon his rear as well as the blockade of his seaboard. No doubt Canada is safe while the civil war continues; but we are neither able nor entitled to prolong it for her safety. The civil war may close after the acknowledgment of Southern independence by the Emperor, although Great Britain has not shared that manifesto.

"The friendly disposition of the South is therefore necessary to us; it is attainable, and if we wantonly forego it, if we allow the war to close before we have acknowledged, both the separated powers being irrevocably hostile to us, we may be forced, now to guard Canada from one, the West Indies from the other. Our diplomatists, moreover, would have no influence or voice in the Confederacy, whether they attempted to soften the resentments which the war had left behind it, to gain legitimate advantages in trade, to deprecate aggressive views, or to improve the situation of the negro.

"It is for a despotism that the people of the North are pouring out their blood, and tarnishing their glory. Already it exists. It had its birth in war, and it would take its immortality from conquest. Then, would the Union be restored for the advantages of the world? What country would be safe? What country would be free? Would Poland gain when the only friend and patron of the Czar recovered his original dimensions? At first, indeed, the necessity of Southern garrisons might keep them in repose. But in a few years—and they do not labor to conceal it from us—a power more rapacious, more unprincipled, more arrogant, more selfish and encroaching, would arise, than has ever yet increased the outlay, multiplied the fears, and compromised the general tranquility of Europe. And on this overgrown, on this portentous form of tyranny and egotism, many countries would depend for the material of that important industry which languishes at present."

THE CASE OF THE DISMISSED BRITISH CONSUL.

The latest yankee papers have foreign dates to the 11th inst.

The correspondents of the New York papers write from Europe with much anxiety as to the movements of the Emperor of France. They think he means mischief to the yankees.

In the British House of Commons on the 10th the following discussion, relating to the dismissal of the British Consul at Richmond, occurred:—

In the English House of Commons on the 10th inst., Mr. Blake said that, according to the information that had been furnished to him, Mr. Belsham, a British subject, went some time ago to reside in Alabama, and in consequence of his refusal to serve in the Confederate army he was, in the month of April last, three or four times dipped in a tank of water, and on coming to the surface each time was asked whether he would serve or not. He refused to do so until he was apprehensive that his life would be forfeited, and then he consented to serve under protest. The case was then referred by his friends to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, who directed the Consul at Richmond to inquire into the subject. He had further been informed that Mr. Belsham had been sent to Montgomery, in order to have his case investigated, but that since that time his friends had heard nothing of him, and he (Mr. Blake) wished to ascertain from the Under Secretary of State what had become of him. His question was, whether the remonstrance addressed by the British Consul at Richmond, by direction of Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, to the Confederate authorities, against the compulsion exercised upon Mr. Belsham, to force him to serve in the Confederate army, had been attended with effect.

Mr. Layard.—The case of Mr. Belsham has been brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government. The honorable gentleman is under a misapprehension when he says that the case was brought before the Confederate authorities under the direction of Lord Lyons. Lord Lyons has no official communication whatever with the authorities of the Confederate States, and, therefore, no action could have been taken under his direction. But Mr. Moore, the British Consul at Richmond, did make a representation to the Confederate Government with regard to the case. Mr. Belsham was, as he states, cruelly treated. Indeed, he was exposed to torture to compel him to take service in the army. Unfortunately, his case was not the only one. We have had numerous similar cases brought to our notice, but they have generally taken place at a distance from Richmond, and the Confederate authorities have expressed their regret that they should have taken place. A bill was brought before the session of the Confederate Assembly to empower the State to enlist foreigners in the army. The bill was rejected, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the treatment of British subjects who have been imprisoned, mostly for refusing to serve in the Confederate army. Mr. Moore made numerous representations to the Confederate Government in respect to those acts of cruelty and illegality. It is well known that in consequence of those representations the Confederate States Government suspended Mr. Moore's exequatur, and he was compelled to leave the Confederate States. Her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs instantly sent instructions to Mr. Moore to make strong representations to the Confederate Government with respect to the treatment of British subjects, but those instructions did not reach Richmond till he had left. But I trust that, taking into account the action of the Confederate Government in this matter, such cases will not occur again. I cannot tell where Mr. Belsham now is, for we have heard no more of him since the statement was received from Mr. Moore.

Mr. Gregory.—I wish to ask the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs two questions. The first is, when he spoke of torture being applied to British subjects, did he distinctly mean "torture," and did he mean to imply that the torture was applied on the part of the Confederate Government? [Hear.] The second question is, whether inasmuch as this is a very grave affair, he will lay all the papers connected with the case on the table of the House?

Mr. Layard—I am afraid that torture, in the strict sense of the word, has been inflicted. But I am bound to say that these acts were committed by persons apparently acting under the authority of the Confederate Government, but at a distance from the seat of Government. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the papers I will answer my honorable friend on Monday.

The Eight Hundred.—The 26th North Carolina Regiment went into the Gettysburg battle *eight hundred strong*, and came out with only *eighty* men unhurt. In Company F every man was either killed or wounded—it numbered fully eighty-seven. Tennyson's "Charge of the six Hundred" will aptly apply to this devoted band:

"Into the valley of death
Rushed the" eight "hundred."

The negroes have a hard time of it in Cincinnati. Almost every day one is knocked down and murdered, or nearly beaten to death by small parties of white men.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Again do I call upon the people of the Confederacy—a people who believe that the Lord reigneth, and that His overruling Providence ordereth all things—to unite in prayer and humble submission under His chastening hand, and to beseech His favor on our suffering country.

It is meet that when trials and reverses befal us we should seek to take home to our hearts and consciences the lessons which they teach, and profit by the self-examination for which they prepare us. Had not our successes on land and sea made us self confident and forgetful of our reliance on Him? Had not the love of lucre eaten like a gangrene into the very heart of the land, converting too many among us into worshippers of gain and rendering them unmindful of their duty to their country, to their fellow-men, and to their God? Who then will presume to complain that we have been chastened or to despair of our just cause and the protection of our Heavenly Father?

Let us rather receive in humble thankfulness the lesson which He has taught in our recent reverses, devoutly acknowledging that to Him, and not to our own feeble arms, are due the honor and the glory of victory; that from Him, in His paternal providence, come the anguish and sufferings of defeat, and that, whether in victory or defeat, our humble supplications are due at His footstool.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of these Confederate States, do issue this, my proclamation, setting apart Friday, the 21st day of August ensuing as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to repair, on that day, to their respective places of public worship, and to unite in supplication for the favor and protection of that God who has hitherto conducted us safely through all the dangers that environed us.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set (SEAL) my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

Letter from Gen. Lee—An Important Correction.—The following document speaks for itself. As to the question of veracity raised, the people of the Confederacy will feel no solicitude about the verdict of the respectable part of Christendom:

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, July 21, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. A., Richmond, Va.:

General: I have seen in Northern papers what purported to be an official despatch from Gen. Meade, stating that he had captured a brigade of infantry, two pieces of artillery, two caissons and a large number of small arms, as this army retired to the South bank of the Potomac, on the 13th and 14th instant.

This despatch has been copied into the Richmond papers, and as its official character may cause it to be believed, I desire to state that it is incorrect. The enemy did not capture any organized body of men on that occasion, but only stragglers and such as were left asleep on the road, exhausted by the fatigue and exposure of one of the most inclement nights I have ever known at this season of the year. It rained without cessation, rendering the road by which our troops marched to the bridge at Falling Waters very difficult to pass, and causing so much delay that the last of the troops did not cross the river at the bridge until 1 P. M. on the 14th. While the column was thus detained on the road, a number of men, worn down with fatigue, lay down in barns, and by the roadside, and though officers were sent back to arouse them, as the troops moved on, the darkness and rain prevented them from finding all, and many were in this way left behind. Two guns were left in the road. The horses that drew them became exhausted, and the officers went forward to procure others. When they returned, the rear of the column had passed the guns so far that it was deemed unsafe to send back for them, and they were thus lost. No arms, cannon or prisoners were taken by the enemy in battle, but only such as were left behind under the circumstances I have described. The number of stragglers thus lost I am unable to state with accuracy, but it is greatly exaggerated in the despatch referred to.

I am, with great repect, Your ob't serv't,
R. E. LEE, General.

The Last Fight at Jackson.—A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune writes that paper an account of the last fight that took place on the 12th, before Gen. Johnston evacuated the city. He says:

The attack made on our left was only intended as a reconnoissance on the part of the enemy, but Gen. Stovall kept his command secreted and led them to believe that they could take the work, and for this belief they paid dearly, losing 600 men in the attempt. Gen. Breckinridge speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of our troops engaged, who were Stovall's Florida brigade, the 32d Alabama, Cobb's Kentucky battery, and the 5th company Washington Artillery. The enemy came up in fine style, evidently thinking they had an easy task before them, but the gallant Floridians and Alabamians soon undeceived them, and save a few of the 8d Iowa and the "Bloody 53d" Illinois, who ran like sheep, the remainder were killed, wounded or captured, together with all their colors, save that of the 3d Iowa, the colorbearer of which ran away with it at the first shot that was fired. Those captured belonging to the 28th, 41st, and 53d Illinois.

After the engagement was over and our infirmary corps was engaged in bringing in their wounded, who were literally piled up on the field, the enemy's sharpshooters opened fire on them, killing three of the corps. Gen. Breckinridge immediately ordered them to the rear, and numbers of their wounded are still lying in front of our works, filling the air with cries for help, which their inhuman leaders refuse to allow to be given.

The Conscription.—The Columbus Times makes the following estimate of the forces that will be added to the army by the President's late call for men between the ages of 40 and 45. The estimate is based upon data afforded by the census of 1850, and is, of course, only approximate:

Alabama will furnish	10,398
Arkansas will furnish	5,000
Florida will furnish	1,200
Georgia will furnish	12.281
Louisiana will furnish	8,000
Mississippi will furnish	9,000
North Carolina will furnish	14.000
South Carolina will furnish	6,500
Tennessee will furnish	6,000
Texas will furnish	5,000
Virginia will furnish	18,000
Making a total of	95,824

"We have added to the returns of 1850 the ratio of increase, for the preceding decade, in each State. We have taken only one-third of the number in Tennessee and two-thirds in Virginia—making, as we suppose, a proper allowance for the portions of those two States in the possession of the enemy. Of the number thus obtained we estimate that 25,000 are already in the service. So that by extending the conscription to 45 years we only increase the strength of armies by 70,000 men."

We doubt whether Lincoln will ever get as many under his conscription.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

Thirty-First Reg't N C T.
HEADQUARTERS 31st Reg't N. C. T., SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, July 22.

Editors Courier: Enclosed I send you a list of casualties in this regiment, at the affair on James' Island, July 16th, and the bombardment and assault of Battery Wagner, July 18th. From the enclosed list it would appear that there was no dereliction of duty on the part of either officers or men of this regiment. Their list of casualties is as large or larger, in proportion to their number, as that of any command engaged. There being not more than 350 men in the regiment at that time, and out of that number two whole companies were detached at Battery Gregg at the time of the assault.

Casualties on James' Island, July 16, 1863.—Co C—Killed: W A Johnson. Wounded: E A Lee, Jas Gower slightly.

I—Wounded: Corpl Jos Stewart, W T Mosser, slight.

K—Wounded: Freeman Willis mortally, (since dead.)

Casualties on Morris' Island, in Battery Wagner, July 18.—A—Wounded: W Kinlow mortally, (since dead;) Sgt Lewis, Thos Jones, A H Sealy and J L Thompson, slightly.

B—Killed: Sidney Parker, E B Harris. Wounded: Sol Allen severely; J D Johnson, Jonathan Dees, slight.

C—Killed: Wm Matthews. Wounded: Alex Rogers severely; A Sexton, R Ellen, A L Wood, A Q Wood, slightly.

D—Wounded: W R Bryan mortally, (since dead;) Sgt S J Mitchiner slightly.

E—Wounded: Sgt Pope, D N Wilkinson, Jno Faulkner, slightly. Missing: Dewain Garrott.

F—Killed: Corpl W E Harrell, (flag bearer.) Wounded: Sgt S S Perry.

G—Wounded: Andrew Lawrence dangerously, (feared mortally;) J A Grant, E D Sandiford, slightly.

H—Killed: Jesse Allen. Wounded: R B Keith, W A Meoningham, slightly.

I—Killed: Neill H Gaskins. Wounded: Capt A B Parker mortally, (since dead); Sgt J McAllister severely; Isaac Melvin, Sgt Jno Gregory, slightly.

K—Killed: Z Smith. Wounded: M W Carriker dangerously, (feared mortal;) H Mitchell, A Wiggins, severely.

E. K. BRYAN, Adjt 31st N. C. T.

47th N. C. T. at Gettysburg

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col Geo H Faribault, contusion of shoulder, wound in foot; Lt Col Jno A Graves, Maj A D Crudup and Adj't T C Powell left on the field and supposed to have been wounded.

A—Killed: Williamson Abernathy, R H Dosier, E Puckett. Wounded: Lts G W Westry and B Dunn, Sgts J J Barnhill, G P Westry and Cone, Jona Crockett, F Edwards, Martin Green, Lovett Boykin, Eli Joyner, K Joyner, Stephen Lamm, Wm Lamm, Wm Riley, S H Sellers. Left on the battle-field within the enemy's lines—Sgt J J Partin, Abijah Baines Josiah Bissett, N Cone, A J Henderson, G Lewis, J B O'Neil, J A Berry, B J Strickland, T L Strickland, Wren Tisdale.

B—Killed: Jamison Puckett. Wounded: Sgts A Bryant and J C Pierce, Chesley Perry, J Green, Wm Gay, J T Stallings, A Carter, J T Medlin, W H Meeman, G Phillips, R Phillips, Lt H H Perry, M Bunn, M J Moss, A Johnson, Jas Pierce, Lt S J Evans, Corp P H Massey, J G Baker, J W Bunn, T W Cheeves, J D Cook, L Cooley, Wm W Cone, Dennis Johnson, M Moye, S H Tant.

C—Killed: Sgt B C U Green, Hansel Pool. Wounded: Capt C T Iredell, since died, W H Stephens, Preston Kelly, N N Bunch, Lt M W Norfleet, Corp G Utley, J J Bunch, J Oates, R Saunders, B Underwood. Left on the battle field within the enemy's picket lines: Lt G W Whiting, Sgt L W Green, Corp R R Reddingfield, J Done, N Gill, J P House, Jno Johnson, G W Partin, J W Pilkinton, Jos Woodard.

D—Wounded: Elijah Coggin, B Milton, L Hyatt, M High, J B Dean, Corp Delbridge, Privates Hopkins, E Stone, B F Stone, E Johnson, C Joyner, S D Ricks. Left on the battle-field within the enemy's picket lines: Lt R F Drake, Corp R Pullen, Manly Wilder, J B Riggins, C Driver, R B Bell, J R Bostome, Berry Lee, Wm J Underwood, Ruffin Ricks, R Driver, Sgt W H Drake.

E—Killed: T L Medlin, W A Medlin, Jas Snead, Wm Wilson, C Raiborn. Wounded: Lts E H Ray and L W Robinson, Sgt W K Hunter, Corp R D Honeycut, Jno McDade, Jubal Upchurch, Benj Smith, J H Atkins, W S Cooper, Jas Dew. Left on battle-field, within the enemy's picket lines: Corp P M Meagum, S Mayner, W C Medlin, W B Marcom, J B Page, J H Pow, W H Richardson, A Watkins, John Watkins.

F—Killed: J P Bragg. Wounded: Sgt T N Haswell, C H Clifton, Thos Fuller, P H Thurington, R C Wadsworth, Corp C B Freeman, J M Dickerson, Jesse Pulgum, D W Fuller, Jno Mitchell, L Spencer, A A Williams. Left on battle-field within the enemy's picket lines: Lts J S Joyner and S P Gill. Sgts A L Dement and H T Coggin, Corp J D Ailey, N T Biddingsett, Wm Dickerson, Jesse Duke, C W Edwards, Wyatt Harris, H Harris, Alex Holmes, Rufus Holmes, J W Kotner, A M Mitchell, W M McCleny, Willis Pearce, Thos Pruett, J W Sanderford.

G—Killed: Wm Bowden. Wounded: Lt Geo D Tunstall, Serg'ts L Turner and E J Jackson, Corp'ls E A Nutall, J A May and W H Burge, G J Thompson, S D Weaver, B F Ashew, S F Dement, Willis Hubbard, Josiah Phillips, Saml Hays, A C Green, Thos O'Mara, D C Tunstall, J W Bradford, Thomas Pully, Washington Dorsey, S T Nance, Calvin Long, W D Jones, Lt Geo Williamson, W D Spain, A A Hunt, Henry Pleasants. Left on field: Capt J J Davis, Sergts J F Moss, L Turner and G W Horner, P S Bobbitt, L Dickerson, W A Stone, Erwin Wilder, Jas Wyche, B F Weaver, A Overton, W H Smith, G M Hicks, Thos O'Mara, E Fowler, Jasper Durham, Tate Carr, W H Tarrington, H Boston, Wm Batchelor, A McBurth, Richd Pearson.

H—Killed: Ivey Jinks. Wounded: Lt J T Womble, Sergts W H Ivey and J H Wells, Jos Hancock, H Olive, B Sears, Corpl Jos Page, Henry Page, Thos Upchurch. Left on field: Lt J D Newson, Sergts J T Andrews and H H Knight, Corp J B Upchurch, Willis Shamblee, F M Certain, M B Crocker, Jacob Freese, J E Johnson, E King, L King, S T Lee, Jefferson Wills, Willis Pagett.

I—Killed: R Y Hall. Wounded: Corpls W Bowers, J Blake and T M Williams, G A Boyette, S Woods, J Scott, W E Alman, B Broughton, Lts J W Jones and J B Rogers, Sergt A H Harris, W C Brown, Wright Higsby, McRae George. Missing: Sergts J Hicks and J T Driver, Corp W H Shepard, T Rose, W Morriss, A Marshall, C Cope, J M Lee, Jno Carpenter, W E Daniel, J Hobson, J Herris, W O'Neil, J Boyett, J H Wood, G Rochael, J H Blake, J A Smith, A W Fletcher, W H Fletcher, Jas Medlin, B M Mimms.

K—Killed: Sergt G E Garrison, T J Brannock, L M Patten, J H P Summers, J J Underwood. Wounded: Capt R H Faucett, Anth'y Tostis, H Garinger, J D Gillam, W S Kerndale, Jas M Kerndale, Madison Lory, Setas Watkins, Wm Maitkins, E B Tickle, Simon Tickle, Wm Isley, E G Sharp, J R Tickle, J W Gillam. Missing: Lt J H Watson, Sergts J M Gillam, A G Love, Corp J M Garrison, H Dunley, G Parker, S McCauly, W J Wiece, M R Sharpe, A T Tickle, G R Tickle, R A Weedon, Edwd Ross, David Ross.

Aggregate—Officers: Killed 1, wounded 12. Privates: Killed 20, wounded 127. Missing—Officers 8, men 148. Total 316.

Thirty-Third Regiment, Gettysburg

Field and Staff—Maj J H Saunders wounded and a prisoner.

A—Killed: Capt H H Baker, Lt T A Cowan, Sgt R W Shields, W M Hallman. Wounded: W H Powers, J Corden, A Ellis, A S Stewart, T A Shin, T O Comrel, J A Stutt, A Rousour, S W Guy. Missing: Lt O L Turner, Sgt M E Hicks, J A Stutt.

B—Killed: W J Hagans. Wounded: Lt P T Anthony, Sgts W M Howard, W J Calhoun, Corpl J R Purvis, J Braswell, W J Godwin, W Gray, B Gray, W Harrell, W Hyatt, W H Triston, W Vanuight. Missing: Sgt B Stevenson, W F Heard, R Armstrong.

C—Wounded: Capt D M Corsine, Lt W H Gibson, Sgt V M Plott, S G Brantley, H M Gillespie, G W M Goodman, C S Tucker. Missing: Corpls R S Suther, and J J Goodman, T Nading, Geo Petre, Sanford Shelton, Noah Lewis, Adam Tucker, B M Sefler, Aurey Petre.

D—Wounded: Lt M F Joines, Sgts S F Joines, F C Pardew, A Jennings, Corpls R F Setler, and D D Durham, A Patterson, Caleb Curtin, Jas McClean. Missing: Jno Wilks, Jesse Hawkins.

E—Killed: Lt Jno Caldwell, N W Vick. Wounded: Corpl Alfred Eason, Jas Everett, Anderson High. Missing: Lt J C Cowper, Sgts W Brinkley, and W D Duke, David Boyt, Moses Branton.

F—Wounded: Lts J W Gibbs, and S C Watson, John Emory, Richard Parry. Missing: Sgt J B Gibbs, Isaac Morris. Killed: Henry Gibbs.

G—Killed: L C Bodenhamer. Wounded: Lt Joseph Mills foot, W A Arnett thigh and prisoner.

H—Killed: Francis Hauser. Wounded: Capt R Gatlin, W N Shoaf, G W Moore, Mat Blake, W R Belanee. Missing: Henry Gibbs, N Swindall, G Williams, Matt Blake.

I—Killed: J Fulton. Wounded: J B Shriever, S M Kiger, A N Crater, T J Williams. Missing: Corpl T B Kiger, W L Long, W H Glasscock, R H Sharp, T M Leshmit, T Stewart, F Brinkley, H Brinkley, F Heiser.

H—Killed: Newsom Dail. Wounded: Corpl Bartlett, W Morring. Missing: J H Bailey, J H Gorris, John Howell.

Skirmish near Hagerstown, Md.

I—Missing: Johnson Coarsd, C M Anderson, S T Shulty, M T Stewart.

K—Missing: Sgts J M Dockey, and J S Hughes, P Clark, Jno Snead, A B Covington.

Coppers for sale by Jas. H. Moore.

ITEMS FROM THE NORTH.

We take the following items from Northern papers of the 24th inst:

Gen. Morgan.—Gen. Morgan is making desperate efforts to escape with the remnant of his band (which is said still to number 1,000) out of Ohio, but he is closely hemmed in. His last effort appears to be directed to crossing the Ohio river near the mouth of the Muskingum. He crossed that stream at Eastport, eighteen miles below Zanesville, at ten o'clock yesterday morning. Col. Lemont, of the Eighty-Sixth Ohio, sent his regiment and a large number of militia after him. The latest reports from Eastport say the Eighty-sixth are fighting the Confederates, and driving them up the river towards Zanesville, but the news was not quite reliable.

The U. S. Steamer Georgia.—The Confederate steamer Georgia has captured the New York ship Geo. Griswold, bound from Cardiff, Wales, for Callao, and bonded her in $100,000.

Resistance to the Enrollment in Maryland.—A spirit of resistance to the enrollment manifested itself in the vicinity of Jarrettsville, Harford county, Md., in the Second district, to-day. The barn of Levi Pennington, the enrolling officer, was burned, with five hundred bushels of corn; also the barn of Joseph Perry, with all its contents and one horse. Six shots were fired in the window of the residence of Enrolling officer Pennington.

The Iron Brigade.—Of the 1,850 men comprising the "Iron Brigade," who went into the fight at Gettysburg, 728 were killed or wounded, and 400 more were unaccounted for on the following day. The brigade is composed of the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, 19th Indiana, and the 24th Michigan.

From Mississippi.—The Vicksburg correspondent of the New York Times intimates that Gen. Grant's army will be inactive for the next six weeks. He says: "The sickly season and intense heat of summer are now reigning over that country, and in view of this it will be almost, if not quite impossible for our army to carry on offensive operations."

The Riot Spirit.—The New York Tribune of the 24th inst. says: Notwithstanding comparative quiet prevails in the city the spirit of riot still lives, and watches for an opportunity to make the night hideous with the torch and halter. There is scarcely a doubt, that the rioters still maintain their organization, and upon the slightest pretext will renew the atrocities of last week. Threats have been and are still made of burning the city. Samuel J. Tilden, Senator Morgan and Judge Pierpont are in Washington to ask the Government to suspend the draft in the city. The gravest apprehensions are entertained by the Government that the Irish servant girls will turn incendiaries in a body if the law is executed.

From the West.—The Cairo correspondent of the Tribune says that Gen. Pillow with 2000 troops has taken Fort Hickman, overlooking Fort Henry, his object being to control the navigation of the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.

From Virginia.—WASHINGTON, July 23, 1863.—The relative situations of the armies in Virginia is to-day clearly understood here. It is apparent that General Meade has the rebel army of Lee completely entrapped. He is evidently massing his forces to break his way through to Richmond, but will probably find it a more difficult undertaking than the one at Gettysburg.

After all the delay, there is now not much prospect of Lee being able to get his army back to Richmond, or even so far as the upper end of the Shenandoah valley.

LETHE ACADEMY.

THE Fall session will be opened on the 1st Monday of August 1863, under the charge of R. H. BROWN.
Rates of tuition, per session, $15 to $30.
Board can be had in the neighborhood at $15 to $20 per month.
The location is 7 miles North of Rockingham, Richmond county, N C.
July 25, 1863. 49-8tpd

COTTON YARNS

In exchange for Wool at Old Prices.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the proper authorities Agent to exchange Cotton Yarns for Wool, for Chatham and as far as necessary for the adjoining counties, is now prepared to make the exchange, giving 1 bunch Yarn for 4 lbs Wool in dirt, or 3 lbs. washed clear of burs. The State authorities wish to obtain all the Wool they can at an early day, for the purpose of clothing our soldiers this coming winter. I hope, therefore, that all persons having Wool to spare, either to exchange or sell, will bring it in immediately, as I wish to purchase Wool for money as well as exchange.
A. G. HEADEN.
Beaumont, July 1, 1863. 43*6tpd

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1863.
Flora McRae vs. Malcom McN. Brown.
Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Malcom McN. Brown, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant of the coming out of this Attachment, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and defend the said suit, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, John R. Carter, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1863.
43*8tpd] J. R. CARTER, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1863.
Dugald R. Currie vs. Malcom McN. Brown.
Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Malcom McN. Brown, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant of the coming out of this Attachment, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and defend the said suit, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, John R. Carter, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1863.
43*8tpd] J. R. CARTER, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
In Equity.
Joel Britt vs. Gilbert Brumble.
Order of sci. fa. to the heirs of Gilbert Brumble, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Calvin Brumble and Oliver Brumble, two of the heirs at law of Gilbert Brumble, dec'd, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident heirs of Gilbert Brumble, dec'd, to-wit: Calvin and Oliver Brumble, to appear at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1863, then and there to defend the said suit, and further to do and receive what the said Court shall then and there consider of them in this behalf.
Witness, Neill A. McLean, Clerk and Master in Equity, for Robeson County, at Office in Lumberton, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1863. N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.
43*8tpd

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1863.
Aaron H. Sanders vs. Marble N. Taylor.
Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Marble N. Taylor, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant of the coming out of this Attachment, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and defend the said suit, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, John R. Carter, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1863.
43*8tpd] J. R. CARTER, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—COURT OF EQUITY.
John H. Gillis and wife Temperance and others vs. Henry Beard and wife Dolly, Wm. Beard and Wife Martha.
Petition for the Sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that Henry Beard and wife Dolly, William Beard and wife Martha, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August, A. D. 1863, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise this Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso rendered as to them.
Witness, Silas J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for said county at Office.
E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.
July 25, 1863. 49*8tpd

WAR NEWS.

From Eastern North Carolina.—We are indebted (says the Raleigh Progress,) to the courtesy of Governor Vance for the following dispatch:

GOLDSBORO' July 27.—GOV. VANCE: The following dispatch just received here, at half-past ten o'clock this morning, from Major Venable, at Rocky Mount:

ROCKY MOUNT, July 27.—Reliable news from Col. Martin, at Hamilton, represents that the Yankees are advancing from both Plymouth and Washington, their destination no doubt being Weldon, via Fort Branch. Their force is said to be three thousand, from Plymouth, and four pieces of artillery. The force from Washington not known. J. A. J. BRADFORD.

Dr. Covey, Medical Director for North Carolina, has the following dispatch from Dr. Scott, Surgeon in charge of Hospital Stores at Tarboro':

WILSON, July 27.—*Medical Director, D N. Covey:*—Shall I remove the Hospital Stores, &c. The enemy are advancing in force from Plymouth and Washington. A. H SCOTT, *Surgeon.*

From this and the dispatch to Gov. Vance there is but little room to doubt that the enemy are advancing in some force, and we have but little doubt but they will be will be met and driven back.

GOLDSBORO' July 27.—Major J. B. Honstern and Capt. Wm. B. Avery, 132nd N. York, were captured on Saturday by the scouts of the 63rd N. C. cavalry, nine miles above Newbern, and arrived here this morning.

The Army of Northern Virginia.—RICHMOND, July 27.—The train from Gordonsville last evening brought intelligence to the effect that the whole of Gen. Lee's army was now on this side of the Blue Ridge, and that the main body was already at and about Culpeper Court House. On Friday last a cavalry skirmish occurred near Culpeper, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy, the capture of a number of his men, and the loss in killed and wounded of some four or five on either side. This skirmish is said to have had the effect of diverting one of our trains, which was coming up on the way to Culpeper, into another road.